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# THE GUARDIAN

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CORRECTION  
FLUIDS  
AND  
PAPERS

**Future of sacked miners among  
key issues for peace negotiations**

## NCB will insist on closure condition

By John Arden  
Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers must accept as part of a settlement of its 46-week-old strike that uneconomic pits "can and will" be closed, the National Coal Board said yesterday.

Mr Michael Eaton, the board's special spokesman, said the announcement on that point was a precondition of tomorrow's talks about talks. "The union must change its policy on closures and sign an agreement to that effect," he said.

Leader comment, page 10;  
22.40 cost, page 2

There is little doubt that the NCB, under increasing threat of disintegration from members returning to work and seeking to break away, will agree tomorrow to such an agenda for full negotiations to end the dispute. Problems could arise if the board moves even more decisively than Mr Eaton indicated.

The difficulty for the NCB leaders will be to gain enough ground to convince the union's hard-line members, the South Wales leader, Mr. Barry Williams, and the Yorkshire president, Mr. Jack Taylor, that they can end the strike with confidence. That could mean an undertaking from the board that it will not proceed with what the union would see as undue haste on closures.

Evening this there may still be a serious sticking point on the future of some 500 NCB members who have been sacked by the board, mainly after court convictions for offences during the strike.

The board chairman, Mr. Ian MacGregor, said yesterday that they will not be taken back. Mr. Scargill insists that those who have fought, by whatever means, for their future employment must retain their jobs.

A possible solution, although it does not seem to have been tested in previous negotiations or subsequent informal discussions, would be to leave the issue to local settlement by the industry's established conciliation procedures.

An agreement on economic closures on the lines indicated by Mr Eaton yesterday would leave the union with considerable room to argue, through the conciliation review procedure, against the economic case advanced by the board.

The union would be able to argue before the independent appeal machinery to be set up under last October's agreement with the deputy union, Nacods, that the board's accounting methods are faulty or that the social costs of closure would outweigh the savings.

The board would recognise the review procedure, but in the end "we must have the agreement of the NUM that uneconomic pits can and will be closed," said Mr Eaton.

He said the board was trying to establish a viable industry and it would make the operation rather ludicrous if it had to keep uneconomic pits working. The NUM's demand that pits be kept open at any cost was ludicrous. "That we cannot and will not accept."

Asked if it was a precondition of tomorrow's talks that the NCB accept that point of view, Mr Eaton said: "It is a precondition of those talks that we establish the fact between ourselves that there is a point at which a pit has to be closed for reasons of economics. That has to be understood in the talks about talks which form the agenda for future negotiations which will take place quickly after those talks."

Questioned further on whether the board required a signed agreement or a private arrangement for the closure of pits, he said: "We require that an agreement is made which recognises that uneconomic pits can close."

Asked if the board wanted an advance pledge from the union before serious negotiations started, he said: "We want an understanding that when that meeting takes place on Tuesday, that on the agenda will be a meaningful discussion about uneconomic pits."

Both sides will be seriously watching to see whether the return to work by strikers will continue at the accelerating pace established since Christmas.

## Sudan buckles under strain of refugees

David Hirst reports  
from Khartoum on  
the internal and  
external problems  
facing the country

SUDAN is in danger of being overwhelmed, not only by the endless columns of starving people pouring across its borders from Ethiopia and Chad, but by increasing numbers of its own refugees, heading for the cities after a disastrous 1984 harvest.

The human tide from the country's western provinces is now lapping at the outskirts of the capital, and the Government's limited machinery for dealing with the crisis is buckling under the strain. The latest UN figures suggest that 4.5 million of Sudan's population is "famine threatened."

Tens of thousands of these people can be found at the "Soudk Libya" (the so-called "Libyan Market") a short drive from the city. Once it was an isolated desert hamlet, but now it is the point of convergence for the latest drought and famine-driven immigrants from the western provinces.

An army barrier stops them moving deeper into the urban area, where the impoverished already abound, and the Government has sent thousands of them back where they came from.

But others continue to trek in. They are drawn by the Nile, population centres, and the hope of work and aid. Muhammad al-Maula, who came here with 500 of his clansmen, said that the Government had not asked them to go back to their native Darfur, but that they would not do so if it did. He was buying about 5 lb of low-grade sorghum, a coarse grain, for about £1.70. That was about five times what it would have cost him a year ago. It was all he could afford, he said, for his family of nine.

It would yield far less than the 2,000 calories or so per person which relief workers consider the minimum for subsistence. That day, as his only regular income, he had earned just over £1 in the back-breaking toil of fetching water for his camp. Yet it seems that, measured by the gradations of almost total destitution, his clan are significantly better off than others. In the three months that they have been in Soudk Libya, only ten of their number have died.

The Soudk Libya refugees are Sudanese. The Sudan, once hailed as the future granary of the Arab world, now has a famine of its own. In 1981 it had a record harvest, yielding 3.4 million tons of grain, mainly sorghum. That was thanks to perfect rainfall. Of the country's 9.5 million acres of arable land, 9 million are rain-fed.

The harvests of 1982 and 1983 were poor, but 1984's was disastrous. When, in November, the crop was finally in, it totalled a mere 1,471,000 tons, about 1.9 million short of the 3.4 million needed, according to American calculations, to feed the population of 19 million.

The UN puts the number of people "seriously affected" by the drought-famine at up to 4.5 million.

Hardest hit are 200,000 to 300,000 semi-nomadic herders, the Beja, from the hills around Port Sudan. They have lost almost everything — including even their precious dome trees, which, with their fan leaves, provide fodder for their animals, shade for milking, and shelter from a fiercely hostile environment.



Two children from the semi-nomadic Beja tribe shelter at a Red Sea Hills camp. Up to 300,000 of the tribe are housed in camps after seven years of drought.

About 30,000 of them have clustered around the Port Sudan Kassala railway where, providential relic of the steam age, tanks still provide water. But in their natural habitat, conditions were said at one time to be at least as bad as in the Ethiopian refugee camps. Oxfam reported that in November, nine children were dying every day in one camp of only 1,500 people.

After these, the worst afflicted are about 2.5 million people of northern Kordofan and Darfur. They have been moving south in search of pasture, leaving whole regions deserted of man and beast. A witness reported that in November, people were dying at a rate of 200 a day in a gathering centre in south Darfur after a trek of 45 days.

About half a million people are said to be "severely affected" in the deep south where, as in Ethiopia, natural calamity is aggravated by insurgency against the central Government.

Finally there are more than a million refugees from neighbouring countries. Some of these, such as an estimated 250,000 from Uganda, are of long-standing. Others, like 116,000 from Chad, are recent. Of an estimated 650,000 Ethiopians, about 150,000 have arrived — in the last extremities of hunger and deprivation — in the past two or three months. The refugees place an ever-growing burden on the local population, and the number that are yet to come are forever being revised upwards.

In the Soudk Libya, a while ago, the single representative of Oxfam ran into a French diplomat distributing food by himself. And so was born the International Famine Relief Association, with foreign nationals joining forces with the Sudanese in collecting and distributing charitable donations in an attempt to ease the famine.

Turn to back page, col. 7

## Tributes as James Cameron dies after long illness

By Martin Woolcott  
Foreign Editor



James Cameron — unerring insight.

James Cameron, the most distinguished British journalist of his generation and in recent years a columnist for this paper, died yesterday at the age of 75. He had been seriously ill for some months.

As a reporter for the Daily Express he covered the end of the war in Europe and the Pacific, the Bikini atomic tests, Indian independence, and many other stories. Parting with the Express on an issue of principle, he joined the Daily News and later the News Chronicle, covering most of the wars and emergencies of the 1950s.

After the News Chronicle folded he went on to a freelance career as a writer and also became an accomplished television journalist. His powerful style, in print and on television, his unerring moral sense, and his great gifts of observation and insight marked him out as pre-eminent among a talented array of post-war British foreign correspondents.

He was seriously injured in a road crash on the border between India and what was then East Pakistan in 1971, and later underwent open heart surgery. Unable to rove the world in his old manner,

he continued to write books and articles, and to appear on television.

Mr Cameron joined the Guardian in 1974 and his weekly column soon became one of the paper's most popular features. When his writing was interrupted by ill health in recent years, his absence provoked more inquiries from readers than disruption to any other regular feature.

His byline last appeared in the paper on October 30, when he described how he had celebrated the Hindu festival of Diwali, at home in London and earlier in his career at a Maharajah's palace in India. He recalled that he had won some silver rupees in one of the traditional gambling games at the Indian celebration that

his trousers fell down under the weight of the money in his pockets.

Mr Cameron's widow, Monica, said that he had been deeply upset that ill health prevented him from writing about the famine in Ethiopia.

Although the funeral will be private and the family has requested no flowers, Mrs Cameron said that donations should be sent to the Ethiopian famine appeal.

There were many tributes to Mr Cameron, including one from the Labour leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock, who said: "James Cameron was a sweet brave man whose writing was sometimes like a bayonet, sometimes like a harp, but always brilliant and honest."

Turn to back page, col. 2

## Government holds its hard line on deal

By Ian Aitken  
Political Editor

Government spokesmen continued to insist yesterday that there had been no retreat or climb-down by the Prime Minister or the National Coal Board over the terms on which they were prepared to resume peace talks with the NUM.

But there remains strong evidence of a sharp difference of opinion between hawks and doves within the Government and the NCB over the kind of settlement that should be sought. The issue is whether the aim should be reconciliation and a speedy return to normality in the coalfields, or a clear and unequivocal victory over Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM President.

There are signs that some of the advice reaching Mrs Thatcher has been strongly hostile to the "no fudging" line she adopted in the Commons and on television last Thursday. The fear is that a tough line will make it impossible to pick up the pieces.

Certainly, some ministers and officials were horrified by the reaction to Mrs Thatcher's public espousal of the hard line. They believe that her tone with Mr Kinnock in the Commons, and later with Sir Alastair Burnet on channel 4's TV-Eve programme, could only lose sympathy for the Government in its moment of victory.

This mood may have accounted for the sharp change of tone in Whitehall over the weekend. Whether it will have much practical effect on the outcome is an entirely different matter.

The official line yesterday was that there had been no backing away from the proposition laid down by the board and the Prime Minister on Thursday — namely that Mr Scargill had to make a written commitment to discuss the closure of uneconomic pits before he entered

## Guardian plans for expansion

By a Staff Reporter

THE Guardian today announces the biggest investment in its history — and for its future. The paper is to spend at least £15 million on building and equipping its own London printing plant.

Since the Guardian moved to London almost a quarter of a century ago and became a fully national paper we have leased Sunday Times premises under contract in Gray's Inn Road. The increasing size and age of the paper in recent years, however, has virtually exhausted the available capacity in Gray's Inn Road.

If the Guardian is to have an opportunity to grow it needs extra capacity. Therefore we intend to move printing to a new, purpose-built plant on the Isle of Dogs in London's Dockland Development area, within

## Lack of cash 'killing' transplant patients

By Andrew Vettesh  
Medical Correspondent

The confidential report on the future of heart transplants, shortly to be sent to the Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, shows that 68 patients have died waiting for the operation at Harefield Hospital, west London, and Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire.

Lack of donors was not the chief problem. In the first nine months of last year, according to the report, Harefield was forced to turn away 36 donated hearts which would have been suitable for patients, and Papworth rejected 29, simply because of lack of cash.

The goodwill of the two teams — they have been working out of hours on a shoe-string budget to keep the programmes going — has been stretched to the point where their ability to absorb the extra work is in doubt, the report says.

The 300-page cost-benefit analysis of the heart transplant programmes by researchers at Brunel University and Cambridge, led by Dr Martin Buxton, was commissioned by Ministers three years ago. Government decisions about the future of the service will be based on its findings.

The report, a copy of which has been passed to the Guardian, comes down heavily in favour of heart transplants as improving the quality and quantity of life. But it avoids making firm recommendations.

The researchers calculate that 800 people — possibly more than 1,200 — who die of heart disease each year could be saved by transplants. Each operation costs a basic £12,700 and the Government would need to find more than £11 million a year to finance the service.

By September 30 the teams led by Mr Magdi Yacoub at Harefield and Mr Tenenbaum at Papworth had given new hearts to 321 patients — 149 were still alive — and 32 were on the waiting list, the report says.

More transplants "needed", page 3

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Reagan's optimism

PRESIDENT Reagan is "optimistic" about the chances of an arms agreement with the Soviet Union, Page 4.

### Auschwitz parade

AUSCHWITZ survivors, led by groups of twins who were spared for biological experiments, were joined by Lech Walesa to lay wreaths on the 40th anniversary of the camp's liberation, Page 4.

### Dunlop 'player'

A US wheeler-dealer has joined the takeover game in warring Dunlop and the BTR combine, Page 19.

### Rates moves

RATE capping plans are to go ahead before negotiations between the Environment Secretary and 16 Labour councils, Back page.

### Alliance deal

SDP leaders have agreed to joint selection with the Liberals for seven parliamentary seats, Back page; Owen averts policy row, page 3.

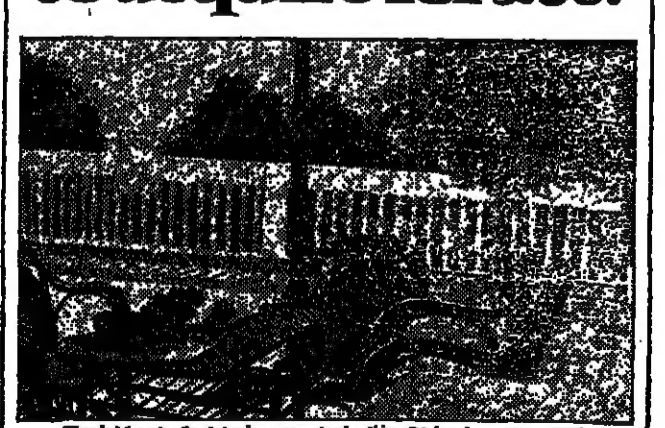
### England's series

ENGLAND won a rain-affected one day match against India to take the series 4-1, Page 23.

### The weather

SUNNY intervals and showers. Details, back page.

## What can a serious art collector hope to acquire for £50?



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## Journalist slips on tales of the well-oiled

From John Hooper

When the Wall Street Journal's Energy Correspondent wrote last Friday that in Opec "the clean of egos sometimes brushes third parties," he could have had no idea how prophetic that statement would turn out to be.

For last night he faced being banned from covering the organisation's activities for reasons which had a lot to do with egos and little to do with oil.

His article set out to describe the "furious circumstances" in which the organisation's oil ministers held their

meetings in Geneva and it did so by means of a string of anecdotes relating how — for example — the Qatari and Saudi vice for the Hotel Intercontinental's best — and most expensive — suite.

One might have thought that a cartel which in its time has had the West begging for mercy might reveal in the aura of wealth and power that surrounds it. But these are hard times for Opec and as it strives to prop up the price of oil in a buyer's market, its members are keen to get away from their Harold Robbins extravaganza.

Prof. Tam David-West, oil minister of debt-laden Nigeria, was less than delighted to be depicted "sharing a round of champagne in his room with aides and journalists," since the import of champagne into Nigeria was recently banned.

He claimed to reporters yesterday that there had been only one journalist present — the Journal's correspondent, and that he had been the one drinking the champagne. The Journal's man denied this.

Mr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, who represents an almost equally indebted Venezuela, was more than a little vexed to be reported dining

with his aides at \$50 a head, and Sheikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia apparently disputed the \$300,000 price tag which the Journal attached to his armoured-plated Rolls.

But it seems that what really upset the delegates was the description of a procession of \$300-a-night to \$1,000-a-night female escorts strolling to the elevator.

Now they may of course be waiting for their boy friends, but one cannot help but notice that there are an awful lot of exceptionally beautiful women in the lobby who never seem to have a light.

But there again, no one is

saying that the article was actually inaccurate — or give or take a hundred thousand of Sheikh Yamani's Roller — just that it was unfair. You go to any international conference and you'll find whores in the lobby," one angry delegate protested.

When the Journal's correspondent applied yesterday for his accreditation he was told that it had been "temporarily suspended."

What seems particularly to have annoyed the ministers and officials here is that the offending journalist, Youssef Ibrahim, is an Arab.

Opec oil inside, back page



## OBITUARY

then the moving air blots Summer, dedicated "to Monica who gave me her heart's blood and my life's hope." Sharing his relatively rare blood group, she had given it literally when, as he put it, "they drained my stump and gave me a refill."

We, too, owe her a debt of gratitude for the loving care which restored him to the public for more than another decade.

Point of departure, a pain in the neck, page 15.

st, says Sir Douglas. The Government may therefore be in breach of European law. "We could ask that the commission intervene as a matter of considerable urgency."

established objective criteria for placing drugs on the black list, says Sir Douglas. The Government may therefore be in breach of European law. "We would ask that the commission intervene as a matter of con-

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277: 1033-1034, 1997.



era

to him a founding and life-long political campaigner for Northern Ireland. The bitterest of his injuries which dash from his in India to the front in 1971, on a way as such but to bring him to the world the plight of the people of Northern Ireland. Lord Harteich, who was a founding member of the Campaign for Northern Ireland, the bitterest of his injuries which dash from his in India to the front in 1971, on a way as such but to bring him to the world the plight of the people of Northern Ireland.

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Lord Harteich

Europe

# Shortage of secure beds after a decade

Stephen Cook reports how courts are hamstrung over dangerous offenders

The Department of Health, which decided 10 years ago that the country needed 1,000 beds for mentally ill offenders in secure units of psychiatric hospitals, has revealed that there are still only 120.

Seven of the country's 15 health regions have established such units and the number of beds they provide is expected to rise to 264 later this year. Two other regions are expected to open units later this year, adding 128 more beds, and a further 170 beds are at various stages of planning.

Just over half the necessary beds are available or in prospect, therefore, and two health regions have not yet responded, because of their own assessment of local priorities, to the department's invitation to submit plans and claim funds for secure units.

The figures were given last week, the day after the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, criticised the shortage of facilities for mentally ill offenders. He was dealing with the case of Miss Wendy Porter, an arsonist diagnosed as mentally disordered, who spent many months in prison without treatment but is now in Moss Side Special Hospital in Manchester.

Lord Lane was the latest of a string of judges who have complained over more than a decade at the way the courts are sometimes left with no alternative but prison for offenders who have been diagnosed as mentally ill and ideally should be committed to a hospital for treatment.

Latest government figures show over 500 people in prison who have been formally identified as mentally ill under the specific and tightly-drawn criteria of the Mental Health Act. Some informal assessments, meanwhile, suggest that up to two-thirds of the country's prisoners, while awaiting trial, meeting those criteria, are mentally disturbed.

The country has four special hospitals — Broadmoor, Rampton, Moss Side, and Park Lane — which are run by the Department of Health and intended for the most dangerous mentally ill offenders. Possible candidates are sometimes turned away on the grounds that they are not severely disturbed and that places should be sought for the most acute mental cases.

Regional secure units are considered necessary for people who are not accepted by special hospitals but present too much of a risk to go into the ordinary wards of mental hospitals. Beds in secure units, however, can sometimes be denied to people because the hospital decides that it does not want them, for a variety of reasons.

The Mental Health Act 1983 does not give the courts powers to override a hospital's wishes and under it to take a patient except in the small number of cases where a plea of "not guilty by reason of insanity" has been accepted by a jury.

It does, however, provide for several courses of action which might eventually reduce the problem of the courts being left with no choice but prison for an abnormal offender.

The court can summon an official of the local health authority to explain why the person cannot be admitted to hospital, and can make an order requiring a hospital to accept somebody for assessment. The latter provision only came into force three months ago.

Miss Lydia Sinclair, legal officer of the mental health charity MIND, said: "The courts have an inadequate set of alternatives and powers. A lot of eminent judges have made forceful statements but nothing much has happened yet."

Richard Smith, the assistant editor of the British Medical Journal, who has written a book about mental treatment in prisons, said:

"Even if all the regional secure units were built, we cannot be confident that all the mentally ill will be out of prison and all will be OK. It's not yet clear what sort of people the units will take, and for how long. And only this week the National Schizophrenia Association has warned that the closure of the big mental hospitals is going to lead to more mentally ill people ending up in prison."

£750 Falklands rescue bill 'unfair'

By Gareth Parry

# Research shows 900 heart operations a year would cost nearly £12m

## Report calls for more transplants

By Andrew Velich, Medical Correspondent

Heart transplants could save 900 lives a year at a cost of nearly £12 million, says the report upon which the future of Britain's transplant programme depends.

The Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, ordered the report three years ago. The final version has just been completed, and he will receive the 300 pages of detailed analysis, marked confidential, soon.

It comes down heavily in favour of heart transplants, but warns that ministers should no longer rely on the dedication of hospital staff to make up for lack of cash.

Sixty-eight patients have died waiting for transplants. Harefield refused 36 donated hearts which would have been suitable for patients in the first nine months of last year, and Papworth rejected 29, because of lack of resources.

The analysis of the costs and benefits of the transplant programmes at Harefield and Papworth is the work of Dr Martin Buxton and his team at Cambridge and Brunel universities.

Ministers will use their report to decide whether to give long-term support to the two units. Until now both have been funded on an ad hoc, rather insecure basis, the report says.

Each was given £218,000 for the financial year, but the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, had to find another £150,000 for each when they ran out of money in the autumn. Each has been promised £800,000 for 1985-86.

The two units had given new hearts to 221 patients by September 30 and 149 were still alive. Seven had received second transplants and 32 were on the waiting list. Only patients with end-stage heart disease are accepted and without transplants they would be expected to die within nine months.

Mr Magdi Yacoub's team at Harefield, west London, takes patients up to 59-years-old and Mr Terence English at Papworth, near Cambridge, takes those aged 18 to 50. The latter, most of them aged 40, are mostly men who have suffered irreparable brain damage. Most are young men killed in road accidents and 112 of them were under 24. The report emphasises that the shortage of donors but of money which limits the programme.

Each transplant costs £12,700, including the first six months of post-operative treatment. Added to this are the costs of removing the heart from the donor, £21,500, the surgeons (more than £3,500 a year at each hospital), social workers (£1,600 a year at Harefield, £3,500 at Papworth), and assessment by a variety of agencies.

Survival rates have improved substantially since the introduction of cyclosporin. The effects of end-stage heart disease are devastating, says the report. The researchers interviewed 90 patients, most of them aged 40, who had been waiting for a transplant. Almost all could well a year after six months, 95 per cent said their social lives were back to normal, and family relationship had also improved. One said: "It's better than it's ever been. My temper isn't as bad."

Activities included walking, cycling, swimming and golf and one patient went skiing within 12 months of the operation. Patients talked about living life to the full, making up for lost time, and perhaps most importantly, sharing activities with their children.

The two main indications for heart transplants are ischaemic heart disease (a blockage in the blood supply) and cardiomyopathy (damaged heart muscle). If transplants were restricted to the under-fifties, the demand among these patients by the early 1990s would range from 400 to more than 1,200 a year, the researchers calculate.

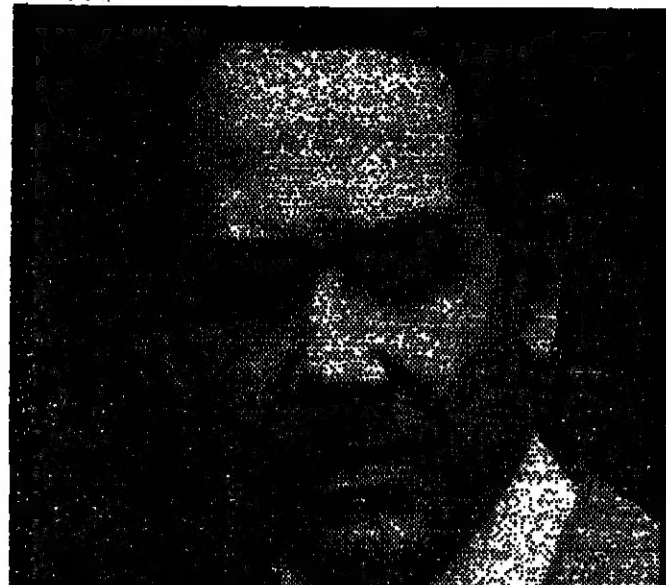
If the age-limit were raised — Harefield is already operating successfully on over-fifties — the numbers would rise substantially. The researchers propose a figure of 900 transplants a year, about 10 times the number performed in 1984.

They would cost nearly £12 million a year and their upper figure of 1,200 well over £15 million a year.

Since there would be many more survivors needing continual supplies of drugs, the costs would be far greater.

The researchers have used a model of 60 transplants a year to show how these costs build up, assuming that no patient survives more than 11 years (an "ungenerous assumption," they admit). The "stock" of surviving patients and expenditure increases until, after 11 years, a steady state is reached. The health service would be paying for an estimated 250 survivors on top of the 60 transplants a year.

An initial "annual" cost for the 60 transplants of £1.1 million would rise in 11 years to £2.3 million. They avoid calculating the cost for their figure of 900 a year.



Terence English (above) and (below) Magdi Yacoub. Keith Castle (right), who has survived five years, is with Nicola Harvey, who has a pacemaker.



for the operation (£1,100 at Harefield, £229 at Papworth).

The second six months costs an average of £3,100 per patient, and each subsequent six months about £2,500, of which about £1,500 is accounted for by the anti-rejection drug, cyclosporin.

Fourteen patients have survived for three years, 38 for two years, 53 for a year and 115 for six months. The figures show that seven out of 10 patients can expect to live for a year after a transplant, and just over half can expect to live for three years.

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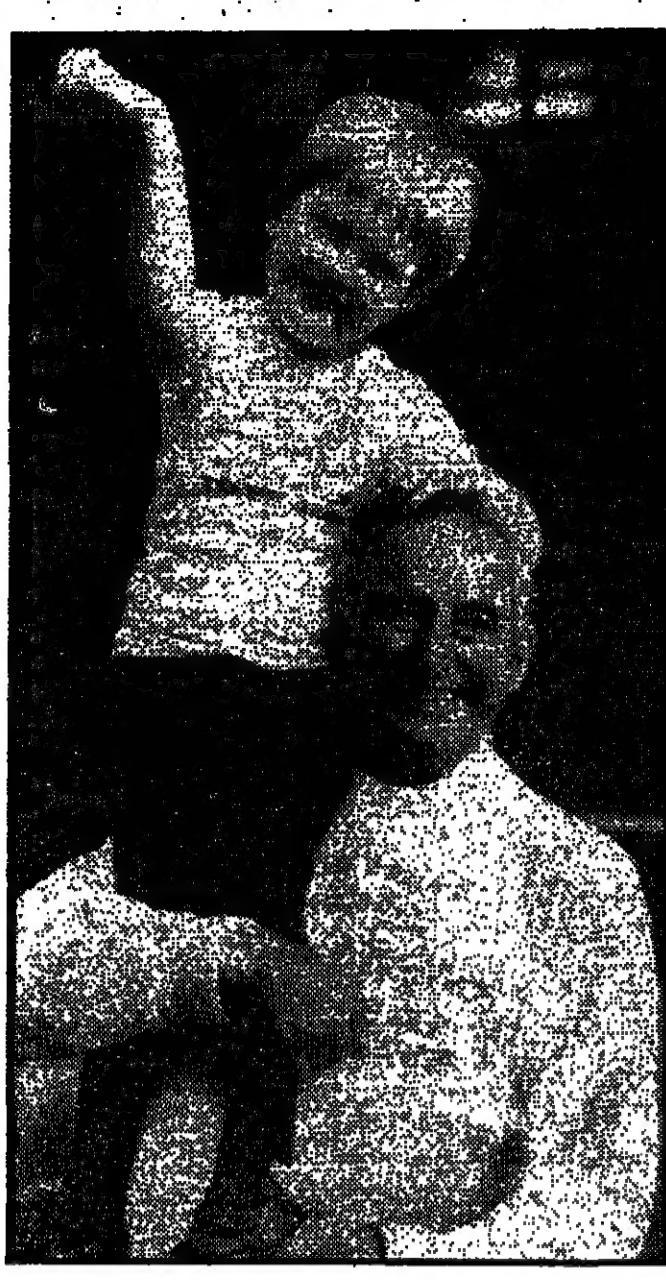
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The two main indications for heart transplants are ischaemic heart disease (a blockage in the blood supply) and cardiomyopathy (damaged heart muscle). If transplants were restricted to the under-fifties, the demand among these patients by the early 1990s would range from 400 to more than 1,200 a year, the researchers calculate.

If the age-limit were raised — Harefield is already operating successfully on over-fifties — the numbers would rise substantially. The researchers propose a figure of 900 transplants a year, about 10 times the number performed in 1984.

They would cost nearly £12 million a year and their upper figure of 1,200 well over £15 million a year.

Since there would be many more survivors needing continual supplies of drugs, the costs would be far greater.



for the operation (£1,100 at Harefield, £229 at Papworth).

The second six months costs an average of £3,100 per patient, and each subsequent six months about £2,500, of which about £1,500 is accounted for by the anti-rejection drug, cyclosporin.

Fourteen patients have survived for three years, 38 for two years, 53 for a year and 115 for six months. The figures show that seven out of 10 patients can expect to live for a year after a transplant, and just over half can expect to live for three years.

Survival rates have improved substantially since the introduction of cyclosporin. The effects of end-stage heart disease are devastating, says the report. The researchers interviewed 90 patients, most of them aged 40, who had been waiting for a transplant. Almost all could well a year after six months, 95 per cent said their social lives were back to normal, and family relationship had also improved. One said: "It's better than it's ever been. My temper isn't as bad."

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The researchers have used a model of 60 transplants a year to show how these costs build up, assuming that no patient survives more than 11 years (an "ungenerous assumption," they admit). The "stock" of surviving patients and expenditure increases until, after 11 years, a steady state is reached. The health service would be paying for an estimated 250 survivors on top of the 60 transplants a year.

An initial "annual" cost for the 60 transplants of £1.1 million would rise in 11 years to £2.3 million. They avoid calculating the cost for their figure of 900 a year.

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# Owen defuses policy-making row on issue of plastic bullets

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, defused tension between two policy-making bodies at the weekend by persuading supporters to drop a demand for an immediate ban on plastic bullets.

The tension had grown in recent weeks over the right of the SDP policy committee, supported by Dr Owen to overturn a decision taken by the Council for Social Democracy last year calling for the ban on plastic bullets, pending an inquiry.

But at a weekend council in Birmingham, Dr Owen appeared assured of avoiding any fundamental changes to the party's constitution when the debate about the power of the policy committee over the council is raised at the Council for Social Democracy in London in May.

Dr Owen was adamant that the present structure, preventing the policy-forming council from tying the hands of party spokesmen, should remain unchanged. He said that the committee was not trying to override the council but it was important that the two sides should trust each other and solve differences through negotiation.

By doing so Dr Owen prevented a potentially damaging dispute from growing into a constitutional power struggle between the rank and file and the party leadership.

At the weekend meeting there was a heated debate about the use of plastic bullets. The former SDP MP, Mr Tom McNally, accused the policy committee of acting in a high-handed manner.

Dr Owen said: "We are saying it is our best judgment that the right way to proceed is first to push for an inquiry and persuade the Government to have an inquiry and then to take a judgment on whether or not we should ban plastic bullets."

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Britton, had said that he would meet Dr Owen to discuss an inquiry into the use of plastic bullets after consulting colleagues over the next few weeks. The European Court of Human Rights rejected an appeal that the use of the bullets was a breach of the convention, but concern remained about the injuries they can cause.

The use of plastic bullets is also to be reviewed by an SDP working party on law and order. The SDP conference in the summer is expected to hold a debate on Ulster.

A joint SDP-Liberal commission is working on an Alliance policy on Ulster. It is understood that Mr Bob MacLennan, the SDP MP for Cullinstown, is relinquishing his Northern Ireland portfolio in the Commons.

Mr Mike Thomas, a member of the policy committee, confirmed that the party would be campaigning for a "no" vote in the ballot about trade union political funds, if the unions refused to hold specific ballots on Labour Party affiliation.

Soviet participation in Britain's VE-Day celebrations will be demanded in the Commons tonight by Mr John Cartwright, the SDP MP for Weymouth.

He would like Britain to mark its co-operation with Russia during the war, particularly with the Murmansk convoys, possibly with an exchange visit by the two navies.

The council also adopted an emergency resolution calling for research on the US Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) to be suspended during the arms negotiations between America and the Soviet Union.

The council agreed to a campaign aimed at recruiting more young supporters to the SDP but rejected a policy of lowering the voting age to 16.

## SDP's budget challenge

By Colin Brown

Conservative Party rebels were urged yesterday to form a coalition with the Alliance and Labour MPs to force the Chancellor to change his budget strategy from tax cuts to job creation.

The rebels were accused by Mr Ian Wigglesworth, SDP industry spokesman, of shying away from voting against the Government. But he told the positive enthusiasm that only we can solve the problems of this country. We have got to meet it if they get up and vote across."

they could change the whole strategy of the forthcoming budget."

The SDP would be demanding a £1.5 billion package of job creation schemes instead of tax cuts, he said.

The former Labour MP, Mr Bruce Douglas Mann, said: "We will never win a general election on being the lesser evil. We have got to generate the positive enthusiasm that only we can solve the problems of this country. We have got to meet it if they get up and vote across."

# Sovereignty 'a must for Ulster agenda'

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Mrs Thatcher will have to abandon her "monumental precondition" over sovereignty if the problem of Northern Ireland is to be solved, Mr John Hume, leader of the province's Social Democratic and Labour Party, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the party's annual conference in Belfast, the Westminster and European MP said cheering supporters that if the British and Irish governments could sit down without such preconditions a framework for peace could be found.

Mr Hume, in a speech which reflected the setting of the party's face firmly towards Britain, argued that sovereignty should not be an immutable principle.

Britain and the Irish Republic already pooled sovereignty in the EEC, Mr Hume claimed that there could be no greater derogation of sovereignty than the siting of another country's nuclear weapons on a nation's territory.

Mr Hume said it was a continued mistake for the British to see themselves as the referees of "our tragic conflict" when they were the principle participants.

He repeatedly referred to the New Ireland Forum report — with its options of a unitary state, a federal model and joint authority, all brutally dismissed by Mrs Thatcher — as the best and clearest hope for peace in Ireland, north and south.

That theme was echoed later in a speech by the party's deputy leader, Mr Seamus Mallon, who said that the SDLP would not be "shouldered away" from the forum report by Mrs Thatcher.

Hyde had signed a form agreeing to pay for the journey home. He had also failed to reply to a number of letters sent to him about the matter.

Mr Hyde said his wife, Lynne, who was then three months pregnant, was not getting enough nutritious food during the Argentinian occupation and the subsequent fighting.

After the islands were recaptured by British commandos came to Fox Bay, where Mr Hyde taught at school, and seeing his wife's weak condition, arranged for her to go by helicopter to Port Stanley.

# Community radio plan gets keen response

By Dennis Barker

At least 30 groups around the country are poised to seek approval for setting up of community radio stations after the Home Secretary's statement this week that he would approve a system of stations serving smaller communities than the existing BBC and Independent Local Radio.

The groups, an amalgam of broadcasting buffs and community workers, include one in Shetland — which has already put a 20-page submission to the Home Secretary — and another in Orkney, which wishes to set up and run two community radio stations, one for music and the other for more general community topics.

There is a fair sprinkling of groups in areas where existing reception on BBC or ILR is poor — north Essex, north Devon and Bognor Regis. But one man recently told the Community Radio Association, which represents the hopeful groups, that he wanted to set up a station in Knightsbridge, London.

Mr Britton mentioned the possibility that stations would cover "special interest groups," perhaps of an ethnic nature. Some Cypriot and Indian stations which had been operating illegally as pirates until a recent crackdown are now expected to apply for licences.

Universities and student unions will also be strongly involved in this sort of broadcasting, which the Government believes will to some extent preempt existing scattered halls of residence and other buildings — such as Hull — already have student radio stations and some would like to broadcast to the community at large.

Two hundred individuals or groups have contacted the Home Office in the past two years about the possibility of running community radio stations. But many have lost interest because of the lack of government commitment to introduce community radio.

John Hume (left) and Seamus Mallon

"The lady understood that this party is not for turning in relation to that report, which represents something new in Irish politics," he said.

Mr Mallon told the conference that the Northern Ireland arrangement involved a British dimension through representation in Westminster. Would Unionists who talked about an internal arrangement be prepared for a similar set-up in Dublin?

In recent weeks Unionists have sought talks with the SDLP after warnings from the Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr Douglas Haughey, that the minority community had to be accommodated.

# Councils in fight over pay deal timing

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Local authority employers, who face a threat of industrial action by 800,000 manual workers over a refusal to concede a change in the pay settlement date, have received a similar demand from 800,000 white collar workers.

The main white collar union, Nalgo, is asking its members to support plans for a nine-month claim running from the current settlement date of July 1 to April 1, 1986. Its local government committee is also proposing a 7 per cent pay claim — the same as last year — worth £10 a head.

Last year's claim was settled only last week, with an arbitration award giving increases of between 4.6 per cent and 5.8 per cent. The total value of the deal, including improvements for residential social workers, was 5.1 per cent on the pay bill.

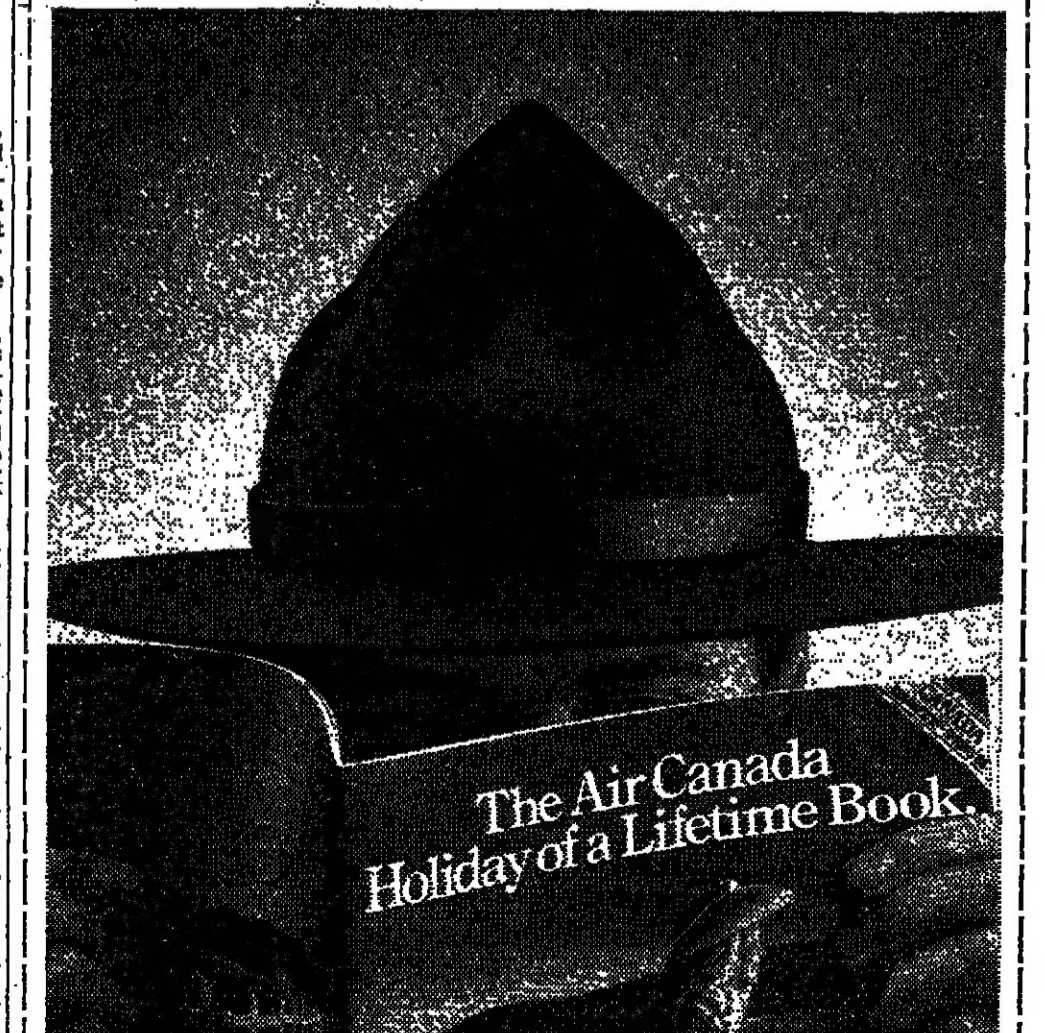
Negotiations with the manual unions broke down on Friday when the employers made a final offer of 4.75 per cent, with no change in the settlement date. Unions say the offer, worth £2.70 a week to full-time workers, would cut living standards for the sixth successive year.

The manual unions want to move away from their November settlement date because they believe they will never get fair treatment at the start of the annual negotiating round. They originally asked for a move to April but then shifted to July.

The employers, believed to be under strong pressure from the Government to reject an April or July date, were prepared to discuss a move to September or October but the manual unions saw this as still at the beginning of the round.

Teaching unions, which are already taking unofficial action and open pay negotiations today, may also become involved in a dispute. Their settlement date is already April. This is also the settlement date for white collar civil servants and NHS staff. The TUC favours an alignment of public service settlement dates and co-ordinated bargaining.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

De Cuellar pledges to do his best to end Kampuchea conflict

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Phnom Penh, Thailand  
The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, has pledged to do his best to end the conflict in Kampuchea. He made his pledge as Thai military officers predicted more Vietnamese attacks against the last stronghold of the Khmer Rouge's National Liberation Front and the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Malai.  
Vietnamese artillery pounded the Sanro Changan-Dongrak area for six hours on the eve of Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit, and Thai officials said missing Vietnamese troops, tanks and artillery indicated that an assault was imminent.  
Mr Perez de Cuellar, while visiting an area near the Thai-Kampuchean border, was briefed by representatives of relief agencies on the flight of Kampuchean civilians who have repeatedly been driven out of resistance controlled camps on the border by the ebb and flow of fighting between guerrillas and Vietnamese troops.  
There had been nine evacuations of border camps since 1984, he was told, leading to a growing sense of hopelessness.

American envoy in Chinese arms talks

Peking: A US delegation led by Mr. Melvin Laird, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived here for special talks yesterday to discuss the sale of American weapons to the Chinese navy.  
The expected sale of anti-submarine warfare and other weapons would be China's first big purchase of US arms.  
The 12-day visit began in secrecy, with US and Chinese officials declining to allow press coverage of Mr. Laird's arrival.  
But a US embassy spokesman confirmed that the delegation arrived at Peking airport and was taken to the Diaoyutai (Fishing) platform, guesthouse in western Peking.  
The restrictions on publicity followed Washington press leaks when Gen. John Vessey, Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived here for his first tour of China.  
Those reports said that a Chinese naval delegation agreed in Washington last month to buy US sonar, torpedoes, anti-missile guns, and gas turbine engines. They also said that the two countries agreed that the first US naval port calls in China for 35 years will take place this April in Shanghai.  
The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, announced government approval for the sale of sophisticated US defensive equipment to China on a trip to Peking in September 1983.  
Since then, military logistics and training delegations have exchanged visits and the Chinese Defence Minister, Mr. Zhang Aiping, has visited Washington, but no major contracts have been agreed.

Tight Indian security for visit of five world leaders

New Delhi: The Indian capital was under tight security this weekend as the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, welcomed five world leaders for a meeting on nuclear disarmament beginning today.  
Mr. Gandhi, who took office after his mother, Indira, was assassinated on October 31, was making his debut on the international stage.  
The press, Trust of India said security measures were unprecedented when Mr. Gandhi, the President, Mr. Zail Singh and President Alfonsín of Argentina reviewed a parade of troops, armour and aircraft marking Republic Day yesterday.  
Security forces manned roadblocks, guarded bridges and used metal detectors to search onlookers after newspaper said four death squads were in New Delhi to kill Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Singh.  
PTI said unprecedented security measures included an order to tank crews not to turn their gun turrets towards the Indian leaders while saluting them. Instead, the tanks dipped their guns as they drove past the dais. — Reuters/AP

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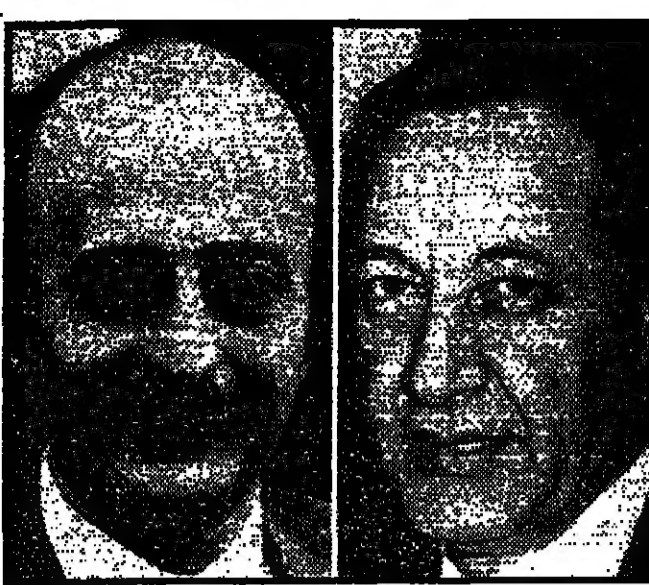
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Lebanon strife could move south

Julie Flint reports from Beirut on the new dangers to peace in Sidon as the Israelis prepare to withdraw



Mr. Walid Jumblatt, Druze leader (left) and Mr. Nabih Berri, Shi'ite leader; the uneasy alliance in Beirut contrasts with very different interests in the South

WHEN they buried the daughter of Mustafa Saad in Sidon last Friday, four days after the car bomb attack that wounded the Sunni Muslim leader, church bells pealed, mosques gave the call to prayer and the crowd shouted: "Not Muslims, Not Christians, National unity."  
Three weeks before Israel's scheduled withdrawal from Sidon—a withdrawal that will almost certainly come much sooner than that—it is not so much Christian-Muslim animosity in the Sidon area that is causing concern as intercommunal strife between Muslims and, to a lesser extent, between Lebanese and Palestinians.  
The main fear is that Sidon, south Lebanon's largest town, could become another west Beirut, plagued by fighting that would weaken Lebanon's Muslim Front and play into the hands of the retreating Israelis by wasting the energies of south Lebanon on internal squabbles.  
Israel's first partial withdrawal from Lebanon in the autumn of 1983 plunged the country into the Shouf war, three weeks of battles between Druze and Christian militiamen that took more than 1,000 lives.  
Sidon—a city of some 70,000 Sunni Muslims, 20,000 Shi'ite Muslims, and 10,000 Christians—is not like the Shouf. It does not have a history of sectarian massacres. For weeks now, Christian and Muslim leaders have been making efforts to force a consensus to fill the Israeli vacuum. That consensus is that the Lebanese army must enter the city and the Christian militiamen of the Phalangist Lebanese forces who entered it under Israel's wing must leave.  
Israel's collaborators in the Sidon area are already taking to their heels, spurred on, no doubt, by the first revenge killings—a dozen at least, to date. It seems probable that Christian militiamen will follow suit.  
There is some concern about the continuing presence of some 1,000-1,700 Lebanese Forces fighters in the Iqlim al-Kharoub, the last remaining place in the mountains south of Beirut.

In recent weeks, new strains between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims at the national level have increased the likelihood of future trouble in Sidon. Sunni leaders are more and more concerned by the erosion of their traditional leadership of West Beirut.  
Not only is the Shi'ite movement Amal the strongest militia force in the capital, but most recent government appointments to Muslims have gone to Shi'ites. West Beirut's elder Sunni statesman, Saab Salam, has raised an angry voice against "maron-Shi'ism" and a Sunni minister, Selim al-Hoss, has resigned.  
The traditional Sunni-Shi'ite configuration of Sidon is expected to take on another dimension after Israel's withdrawal with the arrival, in some form, of the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party. Although his men have been fighting the Sunni Mourabitoun militia in West Beirut, the Druze leader, Mr. Walid Jumblatt, is keen to connect two Sunni-dominated areas south of Beirut—"his" Iqlim and Sidon—under the cover of an alliance with Mustafa Saad.  
A weakening of Sunni influence in Sidon would weaken Mr. Jumblatt's own influence in the Iqlim, the Shouf's access to the sea. With this in mind, a number of units moved out of Beirut last week, some of them with orders to stand by to enter Sidon.  
In Beirut, Druze and Shi'ite stand together in an increasingly uneasy alliance. In the south, they have very different interests, as illustrated by

Shi'ite leader says 'Cabinet cannot survive without him'

Beirut crisis as Sunni leader quits

From our Correspondent in Beirut  
The surprise resignation of the Cabinet's leading economist and most respected independent, the Sunni Muslim Minister of Labour and Education, Mr. Selim al-Hoss, has plunged Lebanon into a Government crisis at the very moment it is confronting the collapse of its currency and Israel's imminent withdrawal from the Sidon area in the south.  
Cabinet meeting called to prop up the Lebanese pound, which lost 10 per cent of its value in just 90 minutes last Friday. Nevertheless, the feeling persists that Mr Hoss could be persuaded to remain in office, perhaps even in a strengthened government, if the right concessions were made.  
Sources close to Mr Hoss say his main concern is the lack of a real will, in both East and West Beirut, to surrender the capital to state control. Illegal ports are once again back in action in East Beirut, while in West Beirut is still Druze and Shi'ite Militiamen who hold sway, despite numerous "security laws" to put the Lebanese Army in charge.  
In an angry statement a week ago, Mr Hoss said army and security chiefs—and ministers—should step down if they were incapable of controlling even the capital. "The man in the street is killed for nothing every day," he said.  
Like Mr Jumblatt, Mr Hoss is also concerned by the lack of political movement and, as a Sunni Muslim, by the preference given to Shi'ite Muslims for top government jobs. Earlier this month, he himself came under heavy fire from Beirut's veteran Sunni statesman, Mr. Saab Salam, for playing the part of "false witness" in the Cabinet.  
"It is not permissible," Mr Salam thundered, "for Hoss to complain in private about the corruption around him."  
In Sidon yesterday, armed men fought a 15-minute battle with militiamen guarding two positions of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army security sources said.  
The 10-member national unity Cabinet, portrayed as the country's last alternative to partition when it was formed only nine months ago, is now down to seven. The Interior Minister, Mr. Abdullah Racy, never took his seat. The Druze leader, Mr. Walid Jumblatt, has boycotted Cabinet meetings for weeks now, despairing of the political reforms contained in the Cabinet's original policy statement.  
In handing his resignation to the Prime Minister, Mr. Rashid Karami, on Saturday, Mr. Hoss said only that he could be of no further use to the Cabinet. Newspapers deplored his decision at "this most critical moment" and the Shi'ite Muslim leader, Mr. Nabih Berri, warned that the Cabinet could not survive without him. "The time is not right," Mr. Berri said. "I personally often ask myself why I don't resign. But the question is, what comes next if this Government goes?"  
A weekend of heavy pressure from Syrian leaders, fellow ministers and Muslim dignitaries has so far failed to weaken Mr Hoss's resolve to quit. Mr Karami yesterday forced to cancel an emergency

Rabin 'will get \$1.8bn in US aid'

From Arie Hakel in Jerusalem  
THE DEFENCE MINISTER, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, has left for Washington, confident that he will bring back US military aid totalling \$1.8 billion—an increase of \$400 million over the current financial year's allocation.  
As in the current year, but in contrast to previous US military aid packages, the entire sum is expected to take the form of an outright grant. Despite the increased US aid, the bulk of Israel's defence financing will still have to come out of the State Budget—\$2.6 billion of the total defence budget of \$4.4 billion. Mr Rabin described it as the smallest defence budget in 11 years.  
He also expressed the hope that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon would not be a main topic in his Washington talks.  
The Defence Minister will spend eight days in the US as guest of the Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger. The climax of his visit will be a White House meeting with President Reagan. Mr Rabin will be the first top-ranking Israeli to see the President since he began his second term.  
It will essentially be a business trip, with Rabin talks awaiting him with Mr Weinberger on the US declared intention to make huge arms shipments to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.  
Mr Weinberger has already agreed to supply the Saudis with 40F/15E fighter bombers, 1,000 shoulder-fired "Stinger" anti-aircraft missiles and quantities of air-to-air missiles.  
Agencies add: The Israeli Cabinet yesterday formally approved a \$23 billion budget for the financial year starting in April and an eight-month wage and price pact with trade unions, a government statement said.  
Israel and Egypt meanwhile held their first negotiations in two years yesterday, when they began talks in Beersheba, Israel, on the disputed Sinai border strip of Taba.

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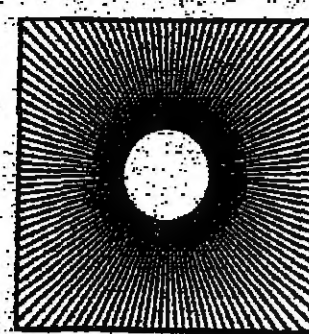
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# Why the Government must attend to Britain in despair



## FACE TO FAITH

Cyril Derby

VIOLENCE sometimes arises in our community because we project on to others our own failures to solve problems. Perhaps this accounts for the increasing personalisation of politics. In every area of life it is the man or woman at the top who is continually held to account, discussed, abused, blamed in politics, this can destroy the sense of joint responsibility. It adds strength to the false idea that conviction and

conscience are opposites. It is always possible for people with conviction to work towards such a consensus as will unite the nation.

There is responsibility on us all to do more constructive things than attack the Government. The Government, however, give a lead by the way in which they respond to the general mood in the nation, and the principal issue is the kind of lead they are giving.

I have taken soundings of clergymen and others in my own diocese, which is almost precisely in Derbyshire. All of these working in mining areas have been conspicuous in the impartial and reconciling care that they have given to all their parishioners, whatever their direct or indirect involvement in the mining dispute. Those areas cry out for unifying policies.

It is not only there, however, but much more generally among people of all ages, including the young unemployed, that there is a mood of helplessness, an awareness of inability to change what appears to be a deteriorating situation, in almost every area of our national life. Ordinary folk feel that their views do not

count and their votes do not count. The wife of a miner, once on strike but now working, said to me that they do not know what the powers are which now control their lives. They are just weak and find themselves incapable of doing anything to bring about change.

There is also a feeling of despondency among those in employment. No one can be quite sure where the axe is likely to fall next, and the whole factory may be closed down. Currently in my own See city, many in the British Rail works and in Rolls-Royce have great fears for the future, whether those institutions are or are not to be privatised.

The general mood cries out to the Government, both to speak a word of hope and to take action to give people some faith in the future.

Along with this general despairing mood goes a widespread feeling that the high hopes of Beveridge have been reduced to such an extent that the welfare state is near to breaking down. Government spokesmen make clear, no doubt with complete exactness, how large and increased is the financial contributions being made

to the National Health Service. More money still is needed. An inquiry is a number of major hospitals revealed widely that only two or three hours a week are being given to outpatients departments for radiotherapy for cancer patients.

More beds need to be made available for that work if it is to be done properly; but more beds mean more houses and larger costs. All the way through there is a danger for those who are particularly vulnerable: the young, the elderly and casualties.

However, the issues have to do not only with hospitals but with many other aspects of welfare.

I will give some illustrations from what has been reported to me. First, faced as we are in this small area with such a high incidence of alcohol abuse, child neglect and battering, we recognise that what are needed are structures that will enable long-term help to be given, whereas the social services can really afford to cover only emergency situations. There is a point of great need there.

Another example: on our one small estate of 515

dwellings, 41 per cent of tenants are single-parent families. Notices seeking possession are served on 3 per cent of the tenants annually. One family in every 18 is referred to the social services, each month and, my correspondent said, these are figures: the reality, in terms of pain, hurt and depression, are not expressible. I know that particular area.

Situations of these kinds are not the direct and immediate responsibility of the Government only. I applaud their success in reducing inflation, because so many people benefit from that. Having no economic theories, like most people, I cannot see why reducing inflation and also reducing unemployment are impossible of attainment together. I appreciate the palliatives the Government have brought to bear on the situation and the way in which policies are intended to make improvements, but the question which rises up from so many is: how long? How much longer is it going to take for policies to work?

There seem to me to be two main failings. The first is an apparent ignorance of the widespread existence of pov-

erty in the nation and the problems of the underprivileged. So much talk in response to questioning on radio and television seems to assume that there is really no problem of poverty at all.

The second failing is the assumption that if only people put out a little individual effort all would be well: people are their own worst enemies and they are the ones who can put things right. But the poor are gravely disadvantaged, and the whole nation needs to take this fact fully into account.

It will not be sufficient to free large numbers of people from paying income tax immensely valuable though that step would be. Reducing taxes we are told would benefit all. So it would but in what a disproportionate way! It would increase the affluence of many but would do nothing to abolish poverty and the accompanying needs; and when threats are made or laws take place about value added tax on food, they can surely only come from people who earn infinitely more than the average wage. It is an extraordinary thing but it is only the poor who are told to be content

with their lot and to avoid the sin of envy. I do not believe that a completely egalitarian society is possible or even desirable, but I cannot believe that it is right to take a very recent example, to pay anyone in the public service £35,000 a year, however able he may be and however crucial a responsibility he may carry while at the same time millions of others are being ordered, persuaded and cajoled into accepting wage increases which will give them infinitely less than £9,000 per annum.

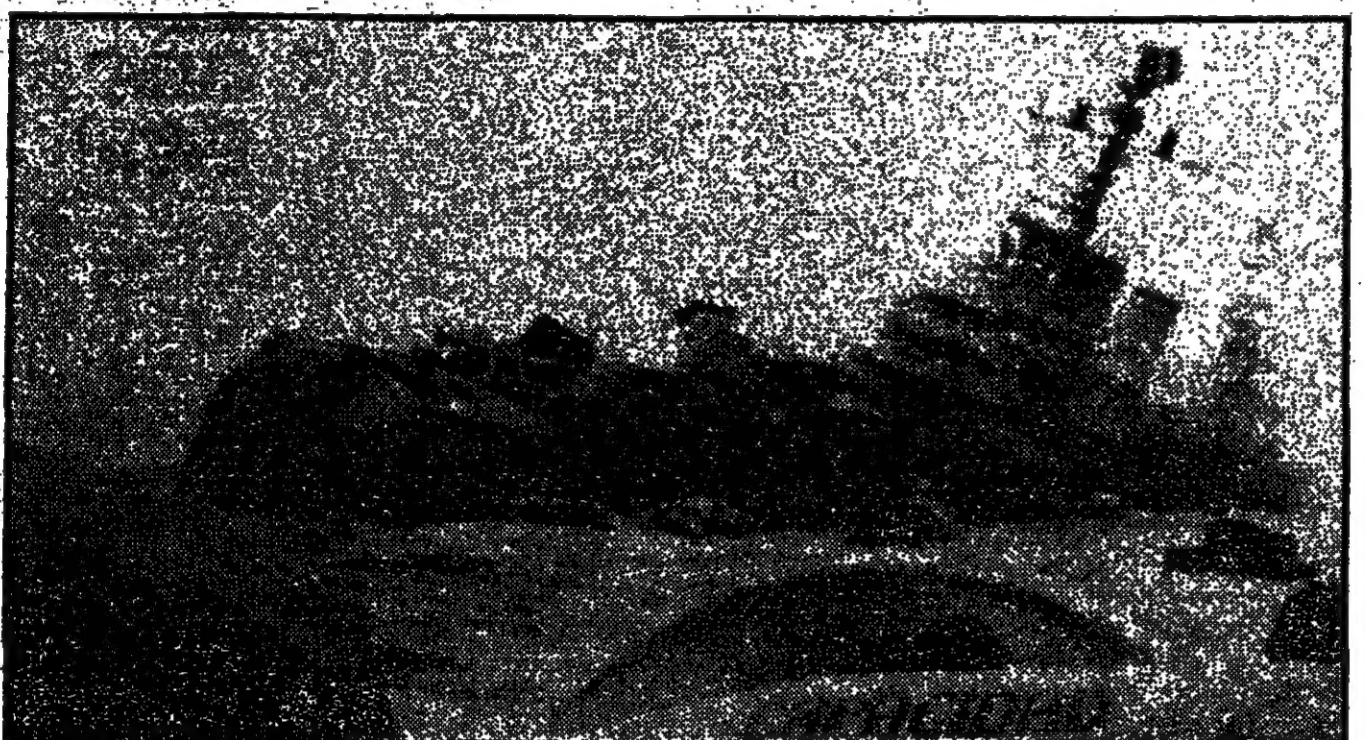
If payments in the private sector set the pattern, so much the worse for the private sector. Surely the Government should encourage public service without undue regard of financial rewards. There is, of course, a moral problem of holding together the necessity to produce money and the desirability to be detached from it. But the crucial thing is our care for people. If for all people and that moral problem should press on us all. An industrial adviser in the diocese of Derby, having been round areas of dereliction and depression, was invited to take part in what he called a

post-mortem on the subject of the Church and the unemployed. He said: "I didn't say much, I can cope with the stability of 3.5 million out of work: it's the people that bother me."

Individuals who are the kindest and gentlest people can be found to take part in the harshest and most violent of actions and we have seen something of this in recent days. Similarly, individuals with the greatest personal compassion can be corporately indifferent to the needs of others. It is not primarily a unity of ideas that is needed but a unity and compassion: not sentimentality but compassion.

This might be the more speedily realised if Her Majesty's Government were to be more apparently bothered by the people who are in distress. I do not question the attitudes of individuals, but the impression we are so often given in what is said is that there is great indifference and, when a lead in this respect is apparently lacking, then the response is bound to be small.

The Rt Rev Cyril Bowles is the Bishop of Derby. This is an edited extract of a speech made in the House of Lords last Wednesday.



Going down: the Belgrano in a picture taken by one of the crew from a lifeboat

## A first strike philosophy that sank the Belgrano

ARTHUR GAVSHON

submarine would not initially know just how far its quarry which it was moving. The hunter would have to move slowly, in a straight line; when a noise was picked up it would be plotted several times; then the submarine would change course and the array would snake around, lining up behind the vessel. This might take some time and would enable the searchers to decide which side the sound of their target ship was coming from.

(Because of the possible sensitivity of the information, Lewis's detail relating to course changes, timing and speed of the hunting submarine have been deleted from this account.)

Lewis related how the submarine commander "goes on plotting for hours and builds up a picture that the ship or group of ships, is about 50 miles away, around that way. He tips off at (deleted) knots towards it and after about (deleted) hours, again, studies her course and tries again. This takes a long time... to build up another picture and eventually he gets it and moves to within (deleted) miles, puts up his periscope and realises it's the Belgrano. Now he knows that the contact has been 13 hours ago was the Belgrano."

There was no point in Commander Christopher Wreford-Brown "bashing off

a message" during the detection process because, Lewis said, "Northwood only wants to know what's real." But after the sighting Saturday morning, May 1, Conqueror withdrew for about an hour in order to surface and transmit a report confirming that the Belgrano had been identified. The report reached Northwood after midnight (London time), according to Lewis. Lewis told us (on November 26, 1984) that Conqueror's signal went off and was acknowledged on Saturday afternoon (London time).

(Mrs Thatcher told Labour MP George Foulkes on January 14, 1985 the same thing; she could not explain why Lewis had not been informed immediately.)

Admiral Sir John Woodward, in the South Atlantic, was advised at once. Woodward described the way the Argentine fleet is at sea; there's a group to the north and a group to the south and they're doing a pincer on us. I don't like it. I don't know where the carrier (Vesante Cinco 25 de Mayo) is exactly, but I do know where the Belgrano is, and I would like the Rules of Engagement changed and this Belgrano group dealt with."

"So he gets on to Northwood and this is 0200 (London time) and (Admiral Sir John) Fieldhouse is asleep, and I was asleep. (Flag Officer Submarines

Vice-Admiral P. G. M.) Herbert was not asleep and so he has a discussion with Woodward and Fieldhouse is told at 0800 (May 2) and thinks Woodward's right and says he will try to have the Rules changed."

Fieldhouse actually got on to me on the telephone and reported to me the whole of the previous day's washup because I've got to brief the War Cabinet later. And then he says, by the way, Conqueror's now in touch with the Belgrano and we'd like to change the Rules and I say right, I agree, I think we should..."

(Mrs Thatcher has not said if the report of the Belgrano's sighting was conveyed to Fieldhouse, the Task Force Commander, as well as to Woodward during Saturday afternoon. If Fieldhouse was informed it would seem to throw Lewis's timing out of joint. He told us he and Fieldhouse conferred telephonically several times a day.)

Lewis reflected that the Belgrano had not been lying about on the high seas but was just 150 miles from the point where Task Force ships on Saturday May 1 had been bombarding Argentine positions on the islands. The fact that British ships had moved east at nightfall did not matter to Lewis who said "we might want to send them back, we want freedom of movement, we don't want

enemy ships around when we're fighting a war. So I went to Chequers with Fieldhouse."

Members of the War Cabinet had assembled at the Prime Minister's country home

"We took the war cabinet into a side room," Lewis recalled. "We had this little meeting which lasted about 20 minutes, explained the situation and got agreement to authorise all submarines that they could now attack any Argentine warship that they intercepted outside territorial waters. This was telephoned through to Northwood and transmitted about 1300."

The first signal authorising Wreford-Brown to attack the Belgrano arrived, garbled, Lewis said. It was repeated two hours later via an American satellite channel. Conqueror's commander announced the instruction over the vessel's tannoy system, telling his crew at the same time that he intended, with proper caution, to ask for a confirmation: Belgrano was outside the Total Exclusion Zone and had been ambulating towards the mainland since about dawn; meantime, he suggested, while waiting everyone should take lunch. Around 1800 (London time) or 1400 (South Atlantic time) the confirmatory message through and then it was action stations.

Lewis said he was sure

that Francis Pym, then visiting Washington, had been informed of the decision to change the Rules of Engagement permitting the attack on the Belgrano. Sir Anthony Acland, permanent head of the Foreign Office, telephoned him an hour or so after the decision was taken by about 1400 hours London time. That meant Pym went into his meeting with Alexander Haig knowing that new military action was, at the least, probable. That knowledge may have accounted for his apparently casual attitude to Haig's report to him on the Peruvian-American peace initiative.

Lord Lewin was emphatic that the military at all times considered themselves under the political control of the War Cabinet. He cited two proposals for changes in the Rules of Engagement, involving extraordinary military action, which were vetoed on grounds that their legality would be doubtful. One would have permitted hunter-killer attacks on warships within Argentine territorial waters. The other contemplated pre-emptive bombing strikes against mainland Argentine airfields.

On the first, he observed: "Our submarines once or twice went along the coast in territorial waters and we could not attack them and this was frustrating. The Attorney General's (Sir Michael Havers) ruling was that the waters were tantamount to attacking the mainland and would be very difficult to justify in international law as self-defence."

He explained why the second "idea was turned down": "The classic way of air defence is to knock out the enemy aircraft on the ground before the planes take off. We looked at it from that point of view. Some of their airfields in the South Rio Grande are very isolated, and it was suggested that it would be a good idea to use Sea Harriers to do a quick dawn strike and knock off the Super Canberra before they took off. But the Attorney General said no, a strike against the mainland would be difficult to justify."

Additionally, Lewis said, Woodward could not afford to "Seize carriers and destroy them, nor could the Task Force afford the 14 Victor tankers that would have been needed to sustain a Vulcan bomber when the Super Canberra was shot down. An air raid on Buenos Aires was discussed."

The Belgrano was a handier target for a High Command hankering to display its power. It was the high speed British ships unlikely to be vulnerable. The "threat" posed by the cruiser descended in scale from the "immediate" to the "potential." This enabled the military to invoke the factor of pre-emption and with it the idea of "get your retaliation in first."

Arthur Gavshon, formerly AP's diplomatic correspondent in Europe, is the author with Desmond Rice of *The Sinking of the Belgrano*, published by Secker & Warburg, price, £2.95.

## Mischief making to a fine art

Brian Sedgemore

THE BURGEONING dispute between members of the Inner London Education Authority and the four free-standing art schools could not have come at a worse time. With Ilea under attack from Sir Keith Joseph, and with members of Parliament like myself about to sit through the night on the Committee considering the Local Government Bill, defending its very existence, Ilea is in danger of scoring a stunning own goal.

Most of my political colleagues on Ilea believe that the merger of the art schools, Chelms, St Martin's, Central and Camberwell — along with the London Colleges of Printing, Fashion, Furniture and the College of the Distributive Trades, to form the new London Institute is proceeding with the wholehearted approval of everyone concerned. Even the cynics amongst them are beginning to listen to their own publicity which tells us that the new Institute will quickly achieve international as well as national fame. This is far from the truth.

One who now knows differently is Neil Fletcher, chairman of the Further and Higher Education Subcommittee which is expected to give the go-ahead for the new Institute at its meeting on February 13.

Although the Institute will not come into existence until January 1 1986 the intention is to appoint a director immediately. Front-runners for the post are believed to be Professor Tom Bromley, the art college hatchet man who chairs the Art and Design Working Party of the National Advisory Body, and Robin Plummer, who is currently dean of the faculty of art and design at Brighton Polytechnic. Plummer's record at polytechnics has shown him to be unsympathetic to the cause of art and design.

Not since the 1960s when the fashion was "big is beautiful" (the new Institute will have 1,000 students spread across 20 sites) have there been like multi-disciplinary studies, technological innovation, and art for industry, flowed easily from the mouth, will there have been anything like it. Yet what is seen by Ilea, NAB and the Government as the march of progress in a post-industrial Britain is seen by most of those against it as regression towards barbarism, in which fine art and design is either devalued or valued not in itself, or for what it might enable to become, but for what it contributes to various work places and industrial organisations.

Special concern is being expressed for the future and nature of fine art and degree courses. In ten years' time how many degree students will there be? What will have happened to professional part-time teaching by practising artists? What sort of pressures will have been applied to the curricula and within what sort of academic structures — collegiate, faculty or subject groups — will teaching take place? On all these questions Ilea is silent.

To the critics it seems both academically and artistically inexcusable, not to say philistine, for Ilea to have launched this new scheme without having formulated academic aims and objectives. When Neil Fletcher told a recent conference at Court Hill, which I attended, that such objectives could not be worked out until after the structure of the Institute had been agreed, there was a gasp of astonishment from a packed and representative audience. The position was made worse by his further admission that the steering committee, which has masterminded the scheme did not have the ac-

ademic expertise to discuss academic objectives.

From that moment on, and during subsequent visits to individual art schools, Neil Fletcher has been so unmercifully grilled, and left so floundering by his back-up team, that one can only feel sorry for him. Certainly he looks like a man who senses that there's a slurry pit opening up beneath him.

When little art colleges such as Maidstone and Canterbury backed by Tory Kent County Council have fought off NAB mergers, it's surprising that Ilea, without the knowledge of the art schools concerned, should have concluded with the NAB over his merger.

When I saw John Bevan, Secretary of NAB last year, he told me that NAB had played no part in and had no view on the formation of the London Institute. Publicly Ilea has not admitted to any merger with NAB but privately both Philip Hunter, Deputy Education Officer, and Paul Temple who has drafted most of the papers for the merger, have given the same away. A tape recording informs us that Paul Temple told staff at Chelms recently "The fact is the authority has done a deal with NAB about art and design allocations — they are better than expected because we told them about the Institute proposals... If we are not going forward with the proposal then the news from NAB would have been worse."

The sad thing here is that once the Institute is formed it can only be a matter of time before other free-standing art colleges in the country disappear into bigger academic institutions or are merged. Ilea is selling Britain's art colleges short for short term and maybe illusory gains.

When Ilea first considered the new Institute it established a steering committee and set up formal consultative machinery. Unfortunately the remit for the steering committee was not whether an Institute should be formed but what its composition should be. Not too delicately, Norman Birch, Chief Inspector for Art and Design, told the colleges concerned that if they didn't accept the proposals they'd be merged with a polytechnic. Worse, the reports of the steering committee which met seven times were never fully discussed by staff and students. Most teaching staff didn't know any of the steering group reports until November.

Neil Fletcher says it's not his fault if the consultation process failed. Possibly so, but where then does the blame lie? For what event, Ilea seem to think that is forming people of what is happening constitutes consultation. This attitude is seen as patronising and inadequate by those concerned.

Supporters of the merger — an Simpson, the Principal of St Martin's, being the main one. That's ironic because St Martin's and Central Schools of Art have just come together in what must be one of the most ambitious re-organisations undertaken. This does not augur well for the new Institute.

If Ilea wants to restore its credibility it will not go ahead and confirm the setting up of the Institute on February 13. Instead, it would allow the eight constituent colleges to work out academic aims and objectives and come back in six months' time to see what structure can best meet these aims and objectives. In any event Ilea should be thinking about putting back the opening from January 1986 to January 1987. This would enable the views of the eminent artists and designers working in the existing schools to take their rightful place in the formation of the new institution.

Brian Sedgemore is Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch.



## OUT OF COURT

Peter Hain

TEAKING is what you do, briefing is what I do. The former Prime Minister James Callaghan is supposed to have said. Teaking details

of ministerial mendacity on cruise missiles or the Belgrano is illegal; briefing journalists about a coming budget is — these days — normal and expected.

Even when the same breach of official secrecy has been committed, the law can be ruthlessly applied when those in government feel politically threatened, but deliberately "breached" when they find it politically expedient. In consequence, most British secrets trials are essentially "political trials," and the latest, Clive Ponting's, is no exception. But the scope for political discretion given by the Official Secrets Acts is equally evident in other areas of British law.

"The exercise of discretion lies at the heart of the policing function... It is the policeman's daily task," argues Lord Scarman. The argument seems reasonable. Otherwise the police would collapse under the burden of

extra prosecutions and the law would be brought into disrepute — but it provides abundant opportunities for the police to make what amount to political decisions. For example, they invariably tolerate mothers with babies in prams blocking traffic to demand a zebra crossing, but they arrest Greenham Common women committing the same offence of peacefully obstructing the highway.

The first group of women do not challenge the policies of the state; the second clearly do. Considerable discretion is also exercised by prosecutors — whether the police, the Director of Public Prosecutions, or the Attorney General. This may again be argued, is perfectly sensible. For instance, only about 40 per cent of reported cases of incest reach the courts. It is considered that prosecutions in less serious cases do more harm than good.

But in many decisions on

whether or not to prosecute political bias has played a part. As a former chief constable of Hertfordshire wrote of some modern cases: "Discretion means the freedom to break rules."

Judges also have considerable discretion. They are given enormous power under Britain's system of common law effectively to make law by interpreting legislation as they see fit. A recent example was the view of transport law used by the judiciary to block the Labour GLCs cheap fares policy for London in 1981-82. They chose narrowly commercial criteria for their legal interpretation of efficiency, ignoring social criteria.

Less widely known is the way judges have thwarted women's rights. Legal rulings from the 1860s to the 1920s, stating that in law women were not "persons," so denying them rights accorded to male "persons," are mirrored today in the treatment of women victims of rape. It is

known that women in particular and small boys are liable to be untruthful and invent stories," said Judge Sutcliffe in 1976 — one of many similar utterances by modern judges.

Judges have also been known to "let" both the spirit and letter of Parliamentary legislation of which they disapprove, notably in judgments against trade unions. In 1979-80, several leading judges denounced the pro-union laws enacted by Labour in 1974-76. Lord Denning, then head of the Court of Appeal, said in a lecture in October 1977: "I hope we are keeping the (Labour) Government in order," adding "We (judges) have ways and means of getting round the law." Denning, who retired in 1982, had more influence on the nature of British law than hundreds of elected MPs. But a fellow Appeal Court judge remarked: "It has become impossible to connect anything he says or does

with any known jurisprudence. He makes it up as he goes along."

In magistrates' courts, where over 90 per cent of cases are heard, discretion has also produced a consistent pattern of political bias. Recent examples have been the extraordinary bail conditions imposed by JPs on miners, some of them even being prevented from living in their own homes or spending Christmas with their families.

The majesty and mystery around Britain's legal system may help to invest it with the aura of an impartial, technical servant of the public. But it is so riddled with discretionary decisions that political bias is licensed as an integral part of the system. Political trials are merely the most visible result.

Peter Hain is the author of *Political Trials in Britain* to be published on Thursday by Penguin (£2.95).



Businesses can be branded uneconomic, employees can be shown the door, but communities cannot be boarded up. Ruth Wishart looks at how the people of Inverclyde are adjusting to a crisis that has left almost a quarter of the men without jobs, a crisis that is becoming bitterly familiar throughout post-industrial Britain.

## That sinking feeling



VISION OF THE FUTURE? Pearl and Theresa help pensioners off The Factory's free bus

THE skyline gained brief national notoriety exactly one year ago when TV crews came in procession to record the death throes of shipbuilding on the lower Clyde and the cameramen lovingly panned across the metallic sculpture of cranes and half finished rigs which rises steeply from the waterfront at Port Glasgow and Greenock. These twin industrial towns, 20 miles west of Glasgow, held their collective breath for a month and more as the future of Scott Lithgow, the major employer in the area, was debated in pubs and clubs and Parliament.

In the event, rumours of its demise proved exaggerated and the shipyard was privatised and bought by Trafalgar House. But by then half the 5,000 strong workforce had concluded that the voluntary redundancy still on offer from British Shipbuilders represented more security than the order books of a yard whose workforce had shrunk by 75 per cent in one decade.

Most of these were young men, men under 40, men with skills and school age children and confidence in their ability to find fresh employment, perhaps in the brave new world of high tech, already represented in the area by IBM and National Semi-Conductors. It didn't work out quite that way. Last week the Strathclyde region announced the most recent percentage rises in male unemployment for the districts in its area — a huge landmass which accounts for half the population of Scotland. In that least desirable of league tables, Port Glasgow, Greenock and neighbouring Gourock found they had secured the first three places.

The problem, consultant graphically put it, is that the area collectively known as Inverclyde, suffers from "a mismatch of skills."

The talents of the men who left the yards over the last three years are not appropriate to the needs of firms like IBM who, in any event, are in the employment market

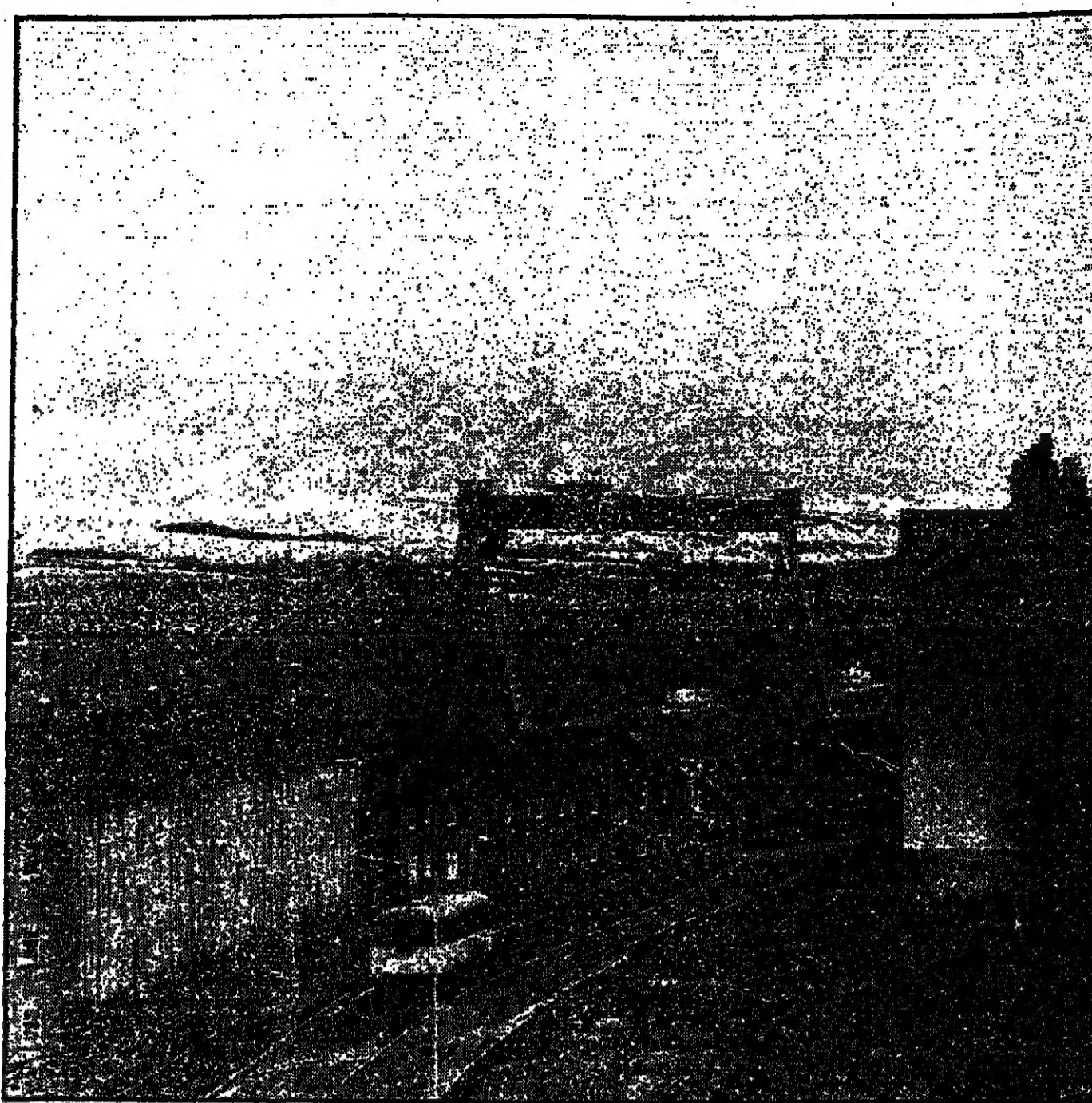
chiefly to harvest the brightest and best of the under-25s. In some respects Inverclyde is a microcosm of industrial Britain, trapped in the time warp between traditional manufacturing concerns and the sunrise industries. Once, almost every able bodied young man expected to go into the shipyards as two and three generations had before him. Now the three remaining firms of Scott Lithgow, Kincaid, and Ferguson Ailsa employ just 8,000 — around the same total workforce as the miniature silicon glen down the road.

And Lithgow's — still struggling to transplant shipbuilding skills to the requirements of the oil industry, and yet to win defence contracts for the next generation of submarines — is far from secure.

But then that kind of insecurity has been a way of life in these parts. Perhaps more daunting was the news last week that National Semi-Conductors, who last year announced a major expansion, said they now required to introduce short-time working. During last year's elongated crisis the local director of social work produced an emergency "damage control" report. Its bottom line was that if Lithgow's closed the effects would be "unique and catastrophic." In essence, the scale of the problem arose from the fact that 94 per cent of its workforce lived in the immediate vicinity. Were they to join the unemployment statistics simultaneously, the safety net would inevitably burst at the seams.

In the event, almost 2,500 men did leave the yard with an average age of 34 and an average pay-off cheque of just £2,500. Relatively few have managed to convert that into a business opportunity and those who found no work at all are now faced with the end of their unemployment benefit.

In hard statistical terms it means that almost a quarter of the local men are out of work, almost half of them in what the social workers deem in their unforgiving jargon



General view of Port Glasgow/Greenock area

**'Oh aye, we've taken our knocks here. But we're no gonny let them get away wi' it again, right Theresa?'**

"areas of priority treatment." It means that in Port Glasgow 80 per cent of the young people between 16 and 18 have no firm job.

Yet if that picture seems almost unbelievably bleak, the response to the problem at local and national level has demonstrated both resilience and imagination. In a few weeks from now the Scottish Development Agency will unveil details of what has come to be known as the Inverclyde Initiative. The agency hired consultants, mixed them with local input from the business community, split them into "venture groups" and set them the task of coming up with realistic opportunities in fields like leisure, electronics, and property.

Among the likely proposals will be a re-vamped waterfront incorporating housing, and perhaps a marina and hotel complex. Allied to re-training projects, the agency will be talking of a multi-

million pound investment, provided local private enterprise will respond with a major share of the funding.

Yet, however successful these proposals may prove, the agency knows that for some of the people concerned the essential re-training will not be for work, but for permanent unemployment.

For Inverclyde, like much of industrialised Britain, as it finds a way of dealing with, and positively re-harnessing, what will in effect be the enforced leisure of those adults sidelined by the second industrial revolution.

The people most concerned with the rehabilitation of lower Clydeside are determined that this pool of unused labour be used and regarded as a local asset, rather than a liability. And while they wait for firm news of investment or diversification, the grassroots have displayed a quite remarkable determination not to be flattened.

The Factory, used to be just that, a three building complex in the midst of a partially derelict industrial estate, on the steeply sloping hillside of Port Glasgow. But five tenants groups banded together a year ago and took it over with no firm promise of funding. Now they are employing 130 local people in a variety of concerns, ranging from their wintercare project for the elderly, to teams of workers for draughtproofing and home security. Threading their way ever more skillfully through the maze of available public funding they're hopeful of an Urban Aid grant within the next month which will allow them to add re-training workshops.

Theresa Hannah and Pearl Simpson were active in two of the original groups who initially joined forces to buy community transport. But now they can be found daily at The Factory, helping with the projects and talking with con-

siderable knowledge about such thorny contemporary matters as moulding the Manpower Services Commission to local needs.

There are considerable inbuilt frustrations, such as each MSC job being funded for a maximum of one year. "We just get people able to stand on their own feet and do a job for us without supervision when we have to let them go and start all over again with someone new," says Theresa. (The MSC master plan, of course, is that the newly trained recruit shall then go off and find a job, but that's not a particularly fruitful hobby in these parts.)

Then there's the kids. They come off the youth training at 16 and we can't put them in an MSC programme till they're 18, so there's that difficult period in between."

That difficult period can be dangerous too. It's one of the reasons a local group concerned about glue sniffing



VISION OF THE FUTURE? Oil rig being constructed in Scott Lithgow yard. Pictures by Glyn Satterley

metamorphosed into a drugs abuse committee. "It's partly because they're bored, partly because they lose hope of getting a start," offers Pearl. "You know, we advertised the other day for a part time van driver and we had kids in here with all kinds of fancy qualifications. They'd rather do almost anything here in the factory than just hang about." Tommy Rogers is a Factory regular too. A one-time slinger cranesman in the yards, he's now on the campaign committee which fights for better tenant access over running sores like housing repairs and dampness.

Last weekend his committee held an all day seminar with district and regional officials and convinced to lock their into a working party, giving the tenants permanent hotline to the council. Tommy, his arms full of folders, his voice full of new enthusiasms, injects a note of apology as we drive together into town. "Well maybe it's not what you'd call a proper job or anything, but at least I'm doing something to help."

Len Crooks, the Ulsterman hired to co-ordinate the factory's activities and burgess the responsibility, has few illusions about the size of the impact it can make.

"I well know we're only scratching the surface as far as unemployment goes but what's happening here is absolutely vital in terms of local morale. As long as the community can feel it is helping itself, it can feel it has a future."

That future is of vital concern to women like Theresa, with two of her five children on the dole, and three still to leave school. Her father was in the yards, and both grandfathers, and it saddens her to acknowledge that hers will probably be the last generation to think of itself as a shipbuilding community.

In neighbouring Greenock another locally inspired scheme is almost ready to go when the necessary funding

can be found to breathe life into the blueprint. The West Burn Centre will be for both employed and unemployed, but geared to the needs of the latter with workshops, offices, re-training programmes and a leisure centre complete with a cafe and kiosks for use as retail outlets for local craftsmen.

William Roe, one of a team who surveyed the scheme for the SDA, considers that the Centre could provide an ideal forum for swapping skills and ideas. "What places like West Burn could do is re-quip people to find new employment and, where that isn't possible, re-skill people so that they can at least play their part in re-building their community. I think the area has realised that a very important part of the equation in such a depressed situation is the attitude and energy and talents of the people."

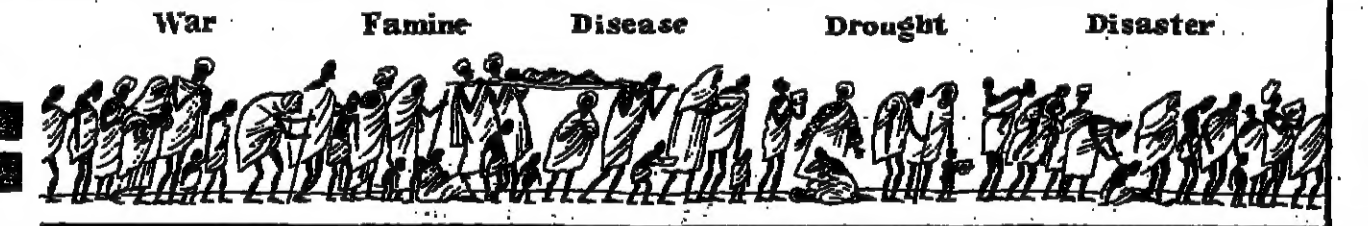
It's a view echoed by industrial chaplain Colin Anderson, one of the prime movers behind West Burn.

"One thing we have going for us here is that we are a relatively small, compact community. It means that we can always get key people together quickly. The group which planned West Burn was first mooted 'just before Christmas in 1983 and was under way by the start of the New Year."

Compact is beautiful for the team in The Factory too. "I suppose some people might think our efforts are pretty small-scale," says Theresa. "But I think we've made that work in our favour. But maybe it's Pearl who best represents the resilience of a community now resigned to reading periodic notices of its own obituary."

"Oh aye, we've taken our knocks here. And sometimes you go home at night and you're just that depressed. But then you wake up the next morning and say to yourself 'Naw, we're no gonny let them away wi' it. They're no gonny do it to us. We're gonny show them, right Theresa?'"

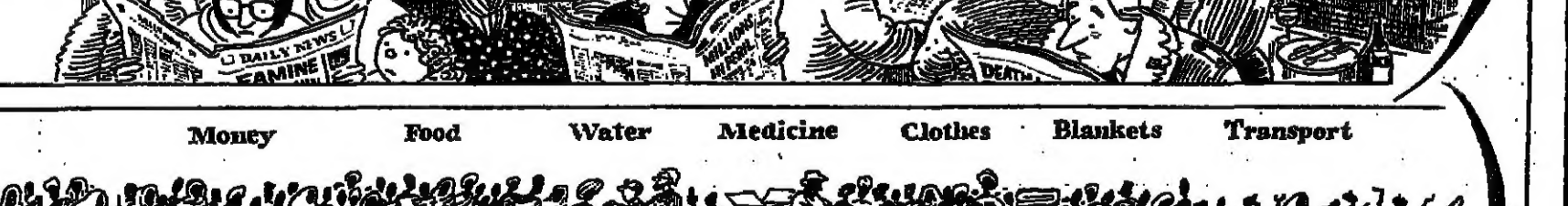
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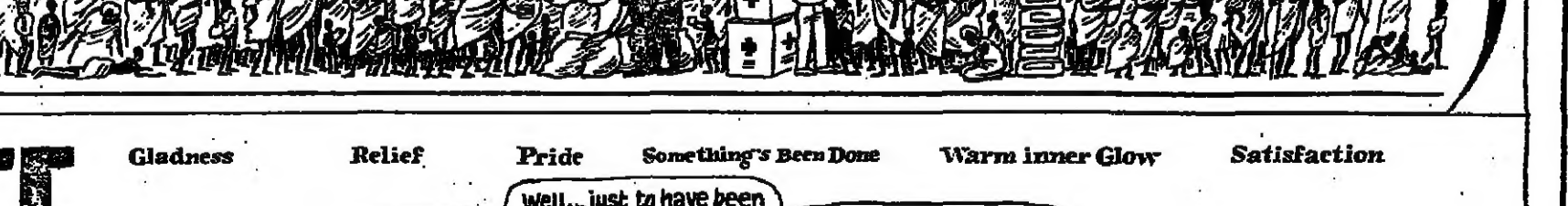
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## Vanity Fair

WE'VE had a Reactionary in Urbleton Polytechnic. Reactionary never did like Blacks, so it was a bit of bad luck that he picked this college, an institution particularly keen on anti-racist strategy. But having made his choice, he had to stick to it, so his has been a sad and moving story.

Rejected by the other students, Reactionary has been moved all over the place, from the most Eastern to the most Western of our college premises, to the canteen, studying alone with his tutor among cots and gurgling babies, and at last to a shed belonging to our politechnic, because this is a free country and thankfully our courts are determined that everyone in it shall receive an education, even Reactionary, who only ever wanted to sop up knowledge.

After all, nobody saw him sticking fascist stickers in the lavatories. Could have been anyone. So, to show students of the crazed Left that he meant business, Interim Temporary Director directed that all students on Reactionary's course should be squiggled into the shed with him. Naturally, ITD also realised that no Free Radical Student could be forced to sit next to Reactionary and so Free Red Tutor could be forbidden to give students free tutorials elsewhere, which meant that Reactionary still ended up alone.

He's been advised to take his own packed lunch into the shed, but won't need a thermos. Coffee facilities will be provided. Reactionary must have peace in which to study. And there's to be no more picketing and rioting by students, nor rudeness to Reactionary, otherwise it will be mass gaolings, expulsions all round, and blood in the streets. Reactionary has suf-

fered enough. He's even been reprimanded severely, and he is, if only students would realise it, a mere tool in the hands of the mighty.

At least that what the Paranoic Left might say. It's all a plot to get rid of Urbleton Polytechnic, to be replaced by a corrupt and maddened radicalism. Our Government has realised that there are far too many such colleges, it knows only too well that "responding imaginatively and progressively to the needs of inner-city communities" means pandering to minorities and providing a breeding ground for activists of the Fascist Left.

It's got to be stopped and that's the way to do it. Pop in a Reactionary, stir up and enrage the students, close down the college, and that gets rid of another rabid left stronghold. The plot's going very well so far. Directors are dropping off like flies, students lie helpless in overcrowded gaoles and closure has been threatened.

It might also seem that there has been yet a further plot, whereby agents of the Right have been sneaked in posing as the wildest of radical lecturers, to agitate the students and discredit the True Left, because what sensible lecturer would want to whip up his/her students into a frenzy of rebellion and so turn Reactionary into a wild some hero? This second Plot might explain to puzzled, middle-class liberals why students haven't remained more calm from the word go. They've been got at by trick lecturers.

But now they've promised to keep calm, and they better, or they might be suspended or prosecuted, for incitement to racial hatred, like Reactionary wasn't.

Michele Hanson

Will to Win

Reactionary never did like Blacks, so it was a bit of bad luck that he picked this college, an institution particularly keen on anti-racist strategy. But having made his choice, he had to stick to it, so his has been a sad and moving story.

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Michele Hanson



# Too conservative for the city?

Martin Pawley explains how the architectural heritage threatens the commercial future

TONIGHT in the splendid surroundings of the Guildhall, the City of London Planning and Communications Committee will hold its annual dinner. The event will be of more than usual interest for two reasons. First, because the principal speaker will be Peter Palumbo—whose plan to create a new square alongside the Mansion House dominated by a modern steel and glass banking tower it so recently roundly rejected, and second, because some at least of the committee's members have suddenly realised that many more such rejections might actually kill off the square mile as a world financial centre.

The event that triggered the heavy frowning of Mr Palumbo and the focus of financial attention upon planning and design, was the publication last November of the City of London draft local plan. A 268-page document emanating from the office of the City Architect and Planner Stuart Murphy, the plan is intended to lay down the ground rules for what may and may not be built in the city between

now and the end of the century.

It is now in what is called the consultation phase, and several hundred copies have been circulated to the businesses where 300,000 people work and the 2,000 dwellings where the remaining residents of the City live.

The plan is so marinated in conservationist thinking that it has aroused a hornet's nest of opposition, and its supporters are desperate to attract criticism from the friends of ancient buildings in order to head off the charge that it is an antiquarian's charter.

To say that the bankers and property men in the City do not like the plan is to put it mildly. The Associated Owners of City Properties has bitterly denounced it as "a recipe for turning a flourishing and dynamic financial centre into an outdoor museum for the benefit of tourists."

If the object of the plan is to ensure that the City of London goes into an accelerating state of decline as the office centre for the major concerns in the national and international business com-

munity," it notes in its formal response, "then it is hardly possible to conceive of anything more likely to succeed." Lord Camoys, vice-chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank and chief executive designate of the new Barclay de Zeele Wedd banking and stockbroking conglomerate, believes there is "a tremendous potential conflict between the policies enshrined in the plan and the idea that the City must remain competitive for the future of the British economy as a whole."

Nicholas MacAndrew, managing director of Rothschild merchant bank, takes the same view: he cites the case of a refurbished office building in Cornhill belonging to the Worshipful Company of Grocers that has remained unlet for more than a year because City planners insisted on the retention of a historic banking hall. "The hall is ludicrously large, a ghastly waste of space that belongs to another age and has no place in modern banking," he says. "Today the trend is towards amalgamations and large blocks of property serviced, high

technology office space." According to Lord Camoys, the de-regulation of the Stock Exchange has created a massive demand for 10,000 square feet, open-plan office floors for large dealing rooms equipped with miles of coaxial cable and advanced communications technology costing as much as £3 million a floor.

"There could be as many as 30 or 40 new operations of this type trying to get into the City in the next few years. They are not going to put up with refurbished mini-banking halls lurking behind Dickensian facades. The £5 billion in invisible earnings we win now does not come to the City of London by divine right. It could easily bleed off to New York or Tokyo — and it certainly will if the City is sterilised to prevent the construction of high-technology financial service buildings."

Apart from the rejection of Palumbo's proposed Mies van der Rohe tower — which offers exactly the 10,000 square foot, highly-serviced floors that are urgently necessary although it was dismissed by the City Architect as "old fashioned" — there are other examples of the way in which conservationist planning threatens the primary economic function of the City. More than a decade ago Land Securities Investment Trust commissioned YRM architects to design an advanced office building on a Philpot Lane site. The version currently under construction has a gross area of only 30,000 square feet instead of the 80,000 that would have been possible if a refurbished existing building had not been required to be incorporated.

Planning policies led to the mixture of new building and refurbishment," says managing director Peter Hunt. "We would much rather have redeveloped completely." City Architect Stuart Murphy does not agree. The general standard of architectural planning applications I see is abysmal," he told a group of architects last year. "Architecture is extremely site-specific in a close-grained area like the City. That is how to avoid mediocrity."

For City financiers the problem is not so much one

of mediocrity as of survival. As Courtenay Blackmore, Lloyds project development manager and the man responsible for the new Richard Rogers Lloyds building — the only world-class financial building under construction in the City at present — puts it: "We have to decide whether the City of London is going to be the greatest place for doing business in the third millennium, or whether it is going to be a museum."

There are in fact 16 different policy statements in the plan that can be directly deployed to frustrate new building; and the entire list of 122 policies is unpriorities — leaving the planners free to mould development in their own conservationist image if the document is adopted. Under the plan 30 per cent of the City is included in conservation areas, within which buildings, facades and street patterns will be legally protected against redevelopment. In the City core — the area surrounding the Bank of England — 70 per cent will be conserved, with not only listed buildings but another

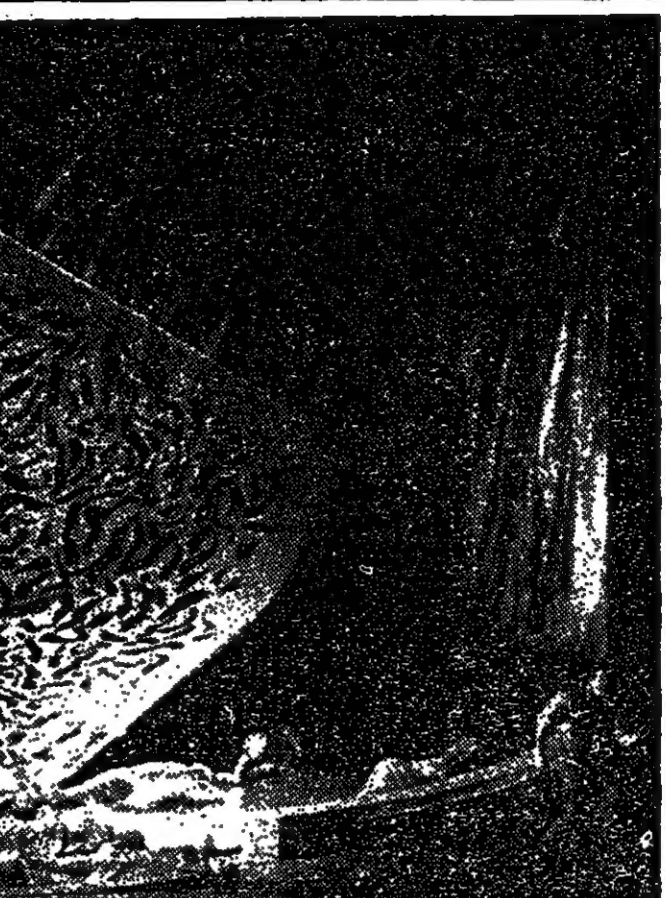
130 unlisted properties protected because they "contribute to the special character and appearance of the area. Not only does this vast programme of conservation place an enormous financial load on the ratepayers of the City, but its proven inutility for their central economic function acts as a positive disincentive."

City planners may boast that their restrictive policies actively disperse the wealth and job-creating power once concentrated in the square mile — by driving stockbrokers to Hackney or insurance companies to Whitechapel — but they should have a care that their forced decentralisation does not turn into a migration that would not stop until Brussels, New York or Tokyo.

All 12 City Livery Companies, four Lord Mayors, and an alliance of bankers and property interests are strongly critical of the draft plan — not because they are uniformly philistine, but because they cannot see walking tours and Barbican concerts as a reasonable substitute for 21st-century banking.



Ruth Berghaus's flower maidens, Kundry with her Parsifal (right) on his way



Ruth Berghaus's flower maidens, Kundry with her Parsifal (right) on his way

sense of liberation. I have never seen the relationship between Kundry and Parsifal so physically realised. Nor have I seen such a genuinely sensual expression of the attempted seduction of Parsifal by the red, yellow and blue flower maidens — painting round his erotic zones.

Berghaus is that rare phenomenon, a choreographer with a brain. There is no question of the meaningfulness of what she presents on stage. But the techniques at her disposal, the possibilities of physical movement, are liberated by her dance background from too onerous an obligation to naturalism. Few opera producers, apart from Patrice Chéreau and David Freeman dare to use the body like this.

I am less sure that the production sustains its freshness and originality throughout the final act. The Good Friday spell has Parsifal and Kundry's back to back on the steeply ramped floor, revealing primary colours painted on the wood below. The emotions of the piece are too drained. The ultimate joke, the final solution as it were of Wagner's problems, is just too neat and clever. When Parsifal in his red leather greatcoat assumes Amfortas's paper crown and does duty with the grail, he stands inside the holding of the arrow spear pointing upwards — and the knights all flash their overcoats at guess what? The male symbol.

Berghaus's staging is a devastating critique of Wagner's puzzling achievement. But in its puritanical and strictly ideological refusal to evoke many of the human emotions buried in the piece it is not the last word but highly partial. It may be a pity to recapitulate the subjective and the objective approach to operatic interpretation, but however dangerous and questionable the Wagnerian allure, you must allow with it to discover the truths about human nature buried behind Wagner's paradoxical politics. An impure experience, but fertile. And Berghaus's cut and dried criticism does not measure up to Wagner's awkward genius.

I must briefly record that in John Brochelet's Amfortas, Siegfried Vogel's Gurnemanz, Walter Raffeiner's Parsifal, Tom Fox's Klingsor, and Gail Gilmore's Kundry, Frankfurt has assembled a cast that ideally meets Berghaus's needs, with marvellously clear words, and singing acting of special quality.

## TELEVISION

### Hugh Hebert

## A Will to Win

NOW would she wear that with small children spooning porridge all over her, inquires the founder of the latest magazine for women. And the only possible answer is that she wears the silky-silk thing, is Yes, but only once. In the 1960s, Audrey Slaughter gave teenagers Honey, in the 70s she gave the same girls Over 24, and now in the 80s she offers them a monthly magazine called Working Woman, a title that must be puzzling to 95 per cent of females, who never knew there was any other kind.

The odd thing about A Will to Win (BBC-2) was that no one really expected by what process of desperate eliminations they had come up with this title.

It faced the newswomen, whether it belonged with magazines on Beauty or those on Home, and ended presumably by shoving it away with Do It Yourself. Still we can assume Slaughter, a.k.a. The Flame-Haired Temptress, knows what she wants in her magazines: in this one, no fiction, no horoscopes, no sex advice, no sex techniques, though she does have an agony column ("It seems his wife is increasingly jealous of him working for a woman could a sex change be the quickest way to a salary rise?").

Back to the 1960s (BBC-2). Sylvia, with a breakdown, turns out to be an agony columnist.

## Tom Sutcliffe reviews the ENO's new Tristan and Ruth Berghaus's Parsifal in Frankfurt

### The way to throw the book at Wagner

There was certainly little in the rest of the cast to keep his heart in it. Both Georg Göttsche's Kurwenal and John Tomlinson's King Mark were vocally distressing. Tomlinson's top has gone, his bottom is hollow and he should take a long rest. Only Linda Finnie's thrilling Brangäne was right up to standard.

There has always been something hit or miss about Goodall: when the spirit is there and he is working with his preferred artists, one is warmed to the idiosyncrasies. Goodall's Wagner, for instance his Valkyrie in Cardiff last year, can be totally seductive when one is flooded by him with Wagner's special pleading, helplessly subject to the trance-like, mind-blowing, epic process.

With Berghaus's Parsifal the reverse is true. The work is shown expressively, but the audience is never encouraged to get lost in the hypnotic pace or surrender an objective appreciation of the ideas that the composer is mobilising. Wit comes before heart. And Michael Gienlen conducts a clean coherently laid out moving yet appropriate musical account for such a clear-eyed staging.

Alex MacAndrew's front cloth, with the outline of a sleeping nude woman, blobs of the three primary colours, and a white arrow pointing up to the right, hints at the strict economy and utility of what is to come. The first scene discovers Gurnemanz in a Victorian schoolmaster in frock coat and spectacles, with a long white staff, standing beside a desklike structure and before a kind of blackboard on which is set a giant open tome. Under the desk asleep are the four squirrels, bald, with black racoon-like make-up round their eyes, sporting grey greatcoats over their fliter

self is a kind of jocular mechanic with curly hair and bright red overalls who climbs on to the set over the top of the blackboard — an intruder from another class (in both senses), willing enough, eager not to offend, but utterly ignorant and bewildered — with an almost childlike interest in the bizarre going on. In fact, a wonderful comment on the whole pretension of the opera itself.

Usually we are encouraged to identify with the knights and with order. Berghaus makes that impossible, which is bound to offend the more fascist minded Wagnerites. When after a wonderful scene change that Parsifal thoroughly enjoys, we get to the cavelike and anal grail-hall, we see the whole thing from Parsifal's point of view — as a kind of absurd, degenerate ritual. The knights have briefcases rather than communion cups

and plates, and when the grail is displayed they open their greatcoats towards it like a bunch of fascists. The grail being simply a huge O that glows red. From the roof of the cave a great icicle points down towards the centre of the O. Many of the knights, wearing black masks over their eyes like 3-D spectacles, get sent by the heavenly choir — wearing around, drunk with the aesthetic experience, which Parsifal finds utterly amazing. One of their number keels over dead, but nobody notices.

Klingsor's magic castle in the central act is presented as an upended closed book down whose spine points the arrow/spear that he has taken from Amfortas. Klingsor is a fallen angel, his eyes still surrounded in black like the squirrels, but the world in which he lives uses the vastness of the Frankfurt stage to create a

## RFH/RADIO 3

### Edward Seckerson

## Child of our Time

IN A week that has belonged largely to Sir Michael Tippett, my thoughts have turned again and again to his unquenchable spirit of affirmation. There, surely, lies the key to his music's immediacy and durability. Whatever the issues, however bleak the social prognosis, Tippett always seems to respond with vitality, optimism, and compassion.

On Friday, under Sir John Pritchard, we least back more than 40 years as his wartime oratorio A Child of Our Time, re-wrote its consoling spell, those wonderful Negro spiritual settings proclaiming, once more, that man's fortune can prevail, that the power and will of the individual can triumph over injustice and adversity. It is here, in these spirituals, that Tippett's work goes public, here that he draws us in to share in his compassion, and here that this particular performance achieved a certain fervour.

Not everything else was as

## ORANGE TREE

### Michael Billington

## Diary of a Scoundrel

LAST year the Orange Tree Richmond gave us a stunning revival of Tolstoy's Power of Darkness. Now they follow it up with a work by the dramatist Tolstoy most admired, the father of Russian realism: The Diary of a Scoundrel by Alexander Ostrovsky written in 1868 and translated by Rodney Ackland in 1949. The result, even if not a great

## ALBERT HALL

### Ronald Atkins

## Abdullah Ibrahim

ROPES of hearing Abdullah Ibrahim's Ekaya ensemble for the second time in recent

## Passion flowers

Alex Hamilton reviews the new paperbacks

The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith by Thomas Kenally (1972, Falmingus £2.50). The Booker Prize winner's angriest book. It's the story of how Aboriginal dignity, honour, pride and consciousness were corrupted, destroyed and spat upon by coarse, smug and ignorant whites. The ambitious young Jimmy seeks to enter the white man's world, and is willing to give up his own tribal identity to do so, but he is merely shopped up in one bite and bludgeoned back as a lost soul into the darkness. A short, powerfully crafted novel, its sarcasm and violence are woven into an almost lyrical celebration of the spirits of Australia — the place names and superstitions, both ancient and new.

The source of the myths and the centre of the magic of the Aboriginals is explored in quite another style by Kenally in the illustrated large-format historical survey called Outback (1983, Coronet £7.95) which also turns out the anecdotes and struggles of the white settlers surviving there, everything from drought to tornado, bloody murders, to flying doctors, on the long harsh trail from Alice Springs to Darwin.

Bilgewater by Jane Gardam (1978, Abacus £2.50). This was one of those early Gardam novels — no less penetrating, no less comically painful, no less elegant, than her later work — which because they were published on a children's list, were relished, passed round and reviewed by a relatively small and unregarded circle of readers and critics. Now they are appearing on an adult list, and rightly so: how did the publishing law spring up that says a young protagonist implies a young readership? This is a funny, kind and clever romance, a cast of her typically cranky characters, finding humour in the tricks played by the passing of time and love.

Aristotle to Zeno by Peter and Jean Medawar (1983, Oxford £4.95). A philosophical dictionary of biology, which is not meant to be comprehensive, nor consulted as a reference book, nor seen as a philosophical treatise of the 18th-century Germanic style. It is meant to be skipped; that's to say, if you find your mind congested at the point of information intake, or for that matter absorbing too rapidly information you did not wish to gather, then move away, elsewhere, browse in a separate pasture. There are 200 plus to choose among, brief essays on the life sciences, on nuclear acids, on nature and nurture, reductionism etc. and in every case they are models of synthesis, and most of them contain ironies or a reference to the fallacy of false lines of reasoning or an attack on some pseudo-problem (usually invented by the much-disparaged "nature philosophers"). Very enjoyable.

Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House by Donald Hoffman (1984, Dorset £7.95). It's a treatise of the dollar tyranny that the Dover imports, illustrated books in a wide range of the arts from social fashion to great painters, which have been such good value, have at last succumbed to the pressure for a considerable increase in price. This one is a rare example of the house-keeping habit of photography progress producing a result interesting beyond a circle of friends. It illustrates, both the whole cycle of one creation, the mission of Wright, the missionary architect of Chicago, invited by a young businessman in 1908 to make him a dream house, and the symbiotic asset of a good client.

Red Sea Shells by Doreen Sharkey (1984, Kegan Paul International £10). The Red Sea, because of its peculiar semi-enclosed location, has many shells unique to it, as well as a splendidly representative collection of the entire region. But although it offers such treasure to the amateur conchologist there has been no modern guide to its specimens. The author picked up her first shell some ten years ago, in spite of a voucher collection of the species in this book being now housed in the British Museum of Natural History. She is not dauntingly distant from the novice for whom the book is intended. In addition to the identification notes there is a careful introduction to the area and the whole topic of collection, a simply worded glossary, a bibliography and a well-categorised index. The photographs by her Saudi husband — an enthusiast of many years — are nearly all life-size and alluring.

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Lichele Hanson



## Why a review body is the best option for pits

So now (at least until the next unattributable briefing) we know: there is to be no gloating and no bragging. The Prime Minister apparently no longer insists upon a written guarantee that "uneconomic pits" are on the agenda before talks about talks get under way tomorrow. On the other hand there will be no fudge. Management's right to manage must be recognised, as part of a deal based upon last autumn's Nacods settlement. That allows for an independent, but non-binding, review of contested pit closures. At the same time, talk of "hit lists" is with us once again. This time it is rumoured that, come hell or high water, twenty loss-making pits are for the chop within six months of a settlement. If the union does not like that prospect then so much the worse for the union.

It takes only a smallish portion of cynical realpolitik to marry the two positions. The union is coming out of this dispute badly battered. The mass of the membership is deeply in debt. It will be a long time before they walk off the job again. In context then and strictly as a face-saver for the union can have its non-binding review body. If management elects consistently to ignore decisions it does not like, there is eventually little the union can do. Uneconomic pits will eventually close. The realities of power matter more than the small print of any settlement.

Even so a review body remains the best option available to the union and one that if taken seriously, could benefit both the industry and the nation. Two things should by now be common ground: first, keeping every pit, however grotesquely uneconomic, open for ever and a day is downright nonsense; and secondly, the board's accountability methods are substantially less than Holy Writ. (In public the union will, of course, still challenge the former proposition and the board the latter. They both have their audiences to play to.) For the mass of moderate men on the NUM Executive and for the professional Coal Board managers that common ground should provide a common objective. Their aim must surely be the creation of a powerful and coherent appeals tribunal with a chairman of national authority and stature. The sort of tribunals whose publicly argued decision it would be a genuine embarrassment to ignore.

On occasion the tribunal might rule in favour of closure and Coal Board investment in new industry to absorb job losses. (Steel under Mr Ian MacGregor had a good record of just such job creation. And it is a better way of investing public money than throwing seductively large redundancy payments to middle aged men who will never work again.) On occasion the tribunal might suggest substantial social subsidy to preserve a disputed pit. That in turn might involve a joint approach to government seeking specific state aid. (The Government already subsidises clearly defined loss making railway lines on social grounds.) On other occasions the tribunal might feel that the board had got its sums wrong or that only the most marginal of losses were involved. On still other occasions the NUM would be told very firmly that the pit in question should indeed be closed and the displaced miners must learn to accept a half-hour coach ride to the neighbouring valley. (Not all mining communities are anything like as isolated as the union likes to claim and millions of workers commute considerable distances daily without complaint.) But the crucial thing is that the conclusions from the new tribunal should be clear, public and vigorously defended by the tribunal itself.

## Reporting racial harassment

Thames Television is still picking up the pieces after its TV Eye programme "Racial Outlaws" transmitted the week before last. The documentary looked at the extent of racial harassment on East End council estates and at the actions to combat it taken by the Commission for Racial Equality. The programme has already led to an angry "right to reply" session in which the programme makers met their critics. The common ground between TV Eye, the CRE and the locally based critics is that racial prejudice and racial harassment are widespread, increasing and increasingly coordinated. The lot of Asian families living on such estates and, in particular, those attempting to move into the notorious Exmouth estate in Stepney (upon which the programme focused) is appalling. Beyond that, however, there has been precious little meeting of minds.

The focus of "Racial Outlaws" was upon the very significant numbers of whites who object to the arrival of Asian families in their midst. They provide the environment within which it is possible for the far smaller number of racist and Fascist thugs to go about their violent and intimidatory business. In other contexts, community relations groups might have been expected to welcome such an examination. At the centre of their analysis is, after all, the proposition that society is "institutionally racist" and that a mood of unthinking and instinctive racism is endemic. National Fronters and their ilk are merely the boils upon the generally ugly face of society. The criticism voiced by the Bishop of Stepney and others is of the emotional power of visual images. A sobbing Mrs McDonnell is shown being evicted after a court case in which her sons were found to have harassed Asian neighbours. Voice-over remarks about the brutality of that harassment lack the visual impact of the evic- tion.

Equally, council tenants are shown in an angry meeting, discussing the legal action initiated against them by the CRE for signing a petition demanding an end to the placement of Asians upon the estate. The implication is that the CRE is out to restrict the right of free speech and debate — however obnoxious the arguments. In fact, legal action will succeed only if the petition is construed by the courts as an invitation to the housing authority to indulge in unlawful discrimination. There could be no legal redress against tenants who signed a petition to Downing Street asking for the abolition of race relations legislation. There are — as the critics have amply demonstrated — obligations upon programme makers to explain the context of their images and to consider the impact they have. What is worrying about the current row is the suggestion from some of the more radical critics that the degree of support for racist attitudes upon East End estates should not be revealed in case it somehow legitimises racism. That would be to blame the reporter for reporting bad and sad news.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Confidence tricked

Sir, — In 1980, the British Association for Counselling passed overwhelmingly a resolution affirming the importance of maintaining confidentiality in all counselling situations. In particular, this resolution affirmed the importance of confidentiality in counselling services to young people below the age of majority and consent.

This is still our policy; BAC is now an association representing 2,300 individual members and 150 organisations, including many who work with families and young people. It would be incompatible with our code of ethics and practice to accept that a counsellor must, by law, inform parents when a minor has discussed matters concerning sex, including birth control.

It has been the aim of Mrs Gillick and her supporters to establish this by law. In the resolution, confidentiality takes away the rights of parents. It seems to have been overlooked that the past guidelines laid down by the DHSS state clearly "that special care is needed not to undermine parental responsibility and family stability," seeking to "persuade the child to involve its parents or guardians at the earliest stage of consultation."

The guidelines have now been changed by the DHSS in response to Mrs Gillick's campaign, so that a young person cannot seek help with the certainty of confidentiality. In this new situation we feel that help will not be sought at all and the opportunity to rebuild communication and trust within the family, where it has been broken, will be lost. Those at risk will remain at risk, with the likelihood of an increase in the number of juvenile pregnancies and backstreet abortions.

Counsellors recognise the importance of family relationships and would aim to strengthen these bonds: where they exist. Unhappily, many young people seek help because, for them, such bonds do not exist. To take away the certainty of confidentiality would also affect the trust of young people like these: they too would not seek help leaving only their sense of social alienation, which itself may be the cause of their problems.

We urge all those who are concerned about this important issue of confidentiality, to press for an appeal against the new DHSS ruling and to reaffirm and support the earlier ruling, unequivocally and urgently.

Roger Casemore,  
British Association for  
Counselling,  
Rugby, Warwickshire.

### Soap bubbles

Sir, — It's distressing to see the BBC's reaction to the "Dallas Affair" (January 25). Do we have to act like spoiled children. Michael Grade is paid by public money to put Dallas out when the public want it, and not withhold it to play "yaboo" to you. — Yours etc.,  
Spike Milligan,  
London W2.

Sir, — The proposed commercialisation of the courts

## Why CND must learn to use its vote

Sir, — In her fair and thoughtful article (Grassroots, January 19) Susan Thomas asks two important questions. First, do CND and the Greenham Common women have any effect? Despite the sensational growth in members described by Bruce Kent we appear to have achieved little.

"The debate has not deterred a single missile launch," the article declares. That is true — but it isn't the whole story. One of the main reasons the Geneva talks recommenced this month was the peace movement's strength throughout the world. Politicians now know that peace is popular.

Although that movement started in Britain other nations have now developed even more powerful anti-nuclear forces. In Holland and Belgium there have recently been forced coalition governments to back down on in-

stalling the missiles — certainly for the time being. In West Germany the next government is likely to take the same step.

Susan Thomas then asks "whether more protest can ever ban the bomb, and whether CND's only real hope is in completing its conversion of the Labour Party and working for a Labour victory at the polls?"

Actions like those of the heroic Greenham women and the CND can stop the cruise for a day. But the next day the military proceeds as usual. The hard truth is that only a government can decide to stop or continue the nuclear arms race. I cannot name a single Conservative MP who will publicly back CND. So it will require the election of a Labour administration with nuclear disarmament unambiguously in its manifesto and with the

determination and backing to carry it out.

The strength of CND lies partly in its breadth. Within its ranks members of the Labour, Liberal, SDP, Communist and nationalist parties happily together — with even a few independently minded Conservatives. And I would say that the majority belong to no political party.

It is, I recognise, no small thing to ask non-Labour members to accept that a Labour victory will be required for success. But I believe that those in CND are so strong for peace that they would be prepared to do so.

False patriotism plus media propaganda may be a powerful force, as Goring said, yet so is the instinct for human survival, now under threat. CND should keep on as it is doing. It is succeeding better than some

may think. — Yours sincerely,  
Frank Allam,  
Manchester 21.

Dear Sir, — Your correspondents, Messrs Cardo and Marjoram are wrong, and Alison Whyte is right. CND does protest about Soviet nuclear weapons. I have myself joined thousands of other CND members in more than one demonstration outside the Soviet and Warsaw Pact embassies.

These demonstrations were virtually ignored by the media as most CND activities have been for the past 18 months. The only time they have made the headlines was when the annual conference declined to vote on the resolution calling for condemnation of Soviet missiles.

As anyone who goes to conference will know, it does not truly represent the membership of CND. The politi-

cos are very much over-represented. They are easy to pick out, their detailed knowledge of procedure. Always prominent are the astute "Labour CND" activists (who seem to be neither Labour nor CND). Last year they lined up with Heseltine and Weinberger to oppose the Freeze: this year they joined up with the Communists to defend their sacred cow from the threatened slight. They are a nutty irrelevance.

Meanwhile the real CND moves it, but they cannot stop it. More and more people are getting the message, that no nuclear weapons, East or West, are good, and that we've got to get rid of them, or perish.

Yours sincerely,  
Don Matheson,  
Daresbury,  
Warrington, Cheshire.

### A vision of upward nobility



Sir, — The Government surely deserves credit for being the first since 1906 to tackle the problem of finding a suitable role for the House of Lords.

Combining as it does the exotic background and life-style of Dallas with the instant nostalgia of Dad's Army, the Upper House Show can hardly fail as TV entertainment. At first, some of the dialogue may be too sophisticated for "peak audiences" — the Earl of Stockton's use of the adjective "Pekankian" seemed even to vex the heads of his peers — but a judicious use of inaction replays will solve that problem.

How splendid, too, for the morale of those of us who are retired, redundant or rejected, to see so many former culture heroes who have successfully survived retrain-

ing and redeployment, and are now able to augment their pensions without depriving the young of real employment opportunities.

But let the noble Lords beware. For, without doubt, as soon as she appreciates what a tit she has on her hands, the PM will seek to privatise this stupendous "soap." Why, after all, should the taxpayer finance an enterprise which, in private ownership, will have such potential for profitable worldwide syndication? The cost of the fixed set has largely been amortised, and although the cast is at present somewhat too large, time will soon remedy that.

Given the new customary level of discount, I shall certainly be among the "stags," Charles Plouffe,  
6 Trovost Road,  
London NW3.

### Miscellany at large

Sir, — Shirley Williams has a cheek saying that the SDP wanted to avoid the Labour Party problem of conference resolutions being set aside once a Labour MP is in power (January 23). After all, she was a prominent member of governments that did precisely that time after time, and one of the main reasons she and her colleagues rallied to the Labour Party was her historic constitutional changes had started to bubble at the practice. Shirley not above rewriting history then? — Yours  
Youlgrave,  
Derbyshire.

Sir, — The proposed commercialisation of the courts

by the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson is, as Geoffrey Bindman ("Out of Court" January 21) says, to be deplored.

We would then return to the days when the courts, like the Ritz Hotel, were open to all who could pay. But equally, we should not ignore the plight of those who, ineligible for legal aid, cannot afford to litigate and to obtain redress which the court can provide for their problems. The financial and other limits for legal aid must be extended if justice for all is to be preserved. — Yours faithfully,  
Stanley Best,  
Chairman,  
British Legal Association,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

### Labour in vain

Sir, — Paddy Devlin comments (January 22) on launching his third (at least) Ulster-based Labour Party, that the British Labour Party, (which does not organise or campaign in Northern Ireland), had failed to recognize that there was a choice in the real world, or that there was an internal, run Labour Party which would not be imposed from outside and would not be dominated by the issue of the union with Britain.

His comments are wholly misleading. The next Labour government will be saddled with the responsibility for ruling Northern Ireland, as Neil Kinnock admitted at the Molins factory, advising the workers threatened with redundancy to wait for a rational government. The people of the province are denied the right to vote or work for the return of such a government by the Party's ban on Northern Ireland membership.

That, not the right to participate in the major Party of the class throughout the UK, is the imposition on the people of Northern Ireland. It is not merely a gross scandal against their democratic rights; but, more seriously still, it is only a gross insult to the people of Northern Ireland. Yours faithfully,  
B. R. Cossin,  
30a South Hill Park,  
London NW3

### Chop logic in Chinatown

Sir, — Reading the Parliamentary Home Affairs Committee report on Chinese Community in Britain, it seems to me that the committee members are not living in the real world, or that they are not aware of the political struggles inside and outside parliament.

The report recommended that local governments put more resources in assisting disadvantaged communities, such as the Chinese, towards providing adequate services for its own community. It was presented as if there were no authorities in Britain who had tried to redress the balance to provide better services for ethnic minorities.

Although I still feel that much can be done to further the provisions, one local authority is trying very hard to provide a better service to ethnic minorities and is beginning to see some progress, but was penalised for its effort, and that is the Greater London Council.

Five projects currently funded by Greater London Council's Chinese community projects are under threat of closure or reduction of services due to uncertainty in funding under the abolition of GLC programmes. How can local authorities increase their support to Chinese and

other minority groups whose needs are similarly unrecognised when the political climate from central government is hostile to such initiatives?

Most of the five Chinese organisations in London that are wholly or partly funded by the GLC are results of the GLC's outreach approach to encourage community self-help. With the Government's rate-cap proposals, I don't see any possibilities of local authorities implementing any of the recommendations effectively.

I believe this situation doesn't just apply to the Chinese community, but also to all other small ethnic communities that are now facing the chop from the abolition of GLC and the rate-cap policies of central government. We don't want fine words, but only the political will to implement these recommendations. — Yours sincerely,  
Lam,  
153-156 Shaftesbury Ave,  
London WC2.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK. Winter does not seem to be a proper winter unless there is hard frost and snow. This, then, has been a proper one, and one to enjoy (in the country) but then I do not have to contend with icy farm tracks, stock to feed, byres to muck out and sheep on the foot of a hill. Several early frosts were flowering before the snow came in January... small honeysuckle, witch hazel, winter heliotrope. Why do they give off so sweet a smell so early, surely they are advertising for pollinators then? But the heads of heliotrope (now bowed by frost) are male and female on separate stems; the honeysuckle looks unharmed, and may have coral berry-drops in summer. January evening's warmth often turns my mind back to

other times. January, 1987 must have been much like this for weather and what I went to a farm to pay for the Christmas goose — 35 shillings — the talk as now, was often of fox hunting and dogs. Harriers were never allowed on their land and the hunt was good. The hunt was then, a bit wild, frustrated by poor scent as now. They will never, it is said, tackle a red deer, but could run one to death. That day they had run a hind to the edge of the Thirmer woods, but two farmers had caught her and driven the hounds off. "T' poor laal bugger was done." Minutes after, however, she swam the lake to safety at Arnbath. There are no red deer on Thirmer nowdays. ENID J. WILSON

## Good intentions that don't always result in fair television



Hugo Young

TELEVISION has the capacity to change almost everything it touches. It certainly changes a politics. It changes and often dictates what politicians choose to do. It is the medium above all others which they seek to exploit or appease. This is for a simple reason. Television is far ahead of any other influence on voters' perceptions of what they think should be done.

The House of Lords is one example. Discussion of the effects of television it has dwelt entirely on their lordships. Did they sweat? Did they change? Were they play-acting? Important matters after the centuries of privacy, but the significant change may be subtler: the change the pictures make in the questions the audience begins to ask about the Lords' right to exist in the first place.

Whatever the quality of the speakers, and their reassuring civility by comparison with the Commons, the mystique of the Lords surely cannot survive the kilng lights of every day. As long as they exist behind closed doors, nobody had to think much about their absurdity. They sometimes defeated the government, and they were said to be full of disinterested wisdom. But they lived in a cloud of blind unknowing. Heard but never seen, they escaped the mer-

ciless judgment appropriate to a law-making house of the parliament.

The presence of television changes all that. It cannot be long before the viewer asks the hell or these old buffers parading their power and privileges across my television screen? How did they get there, and what gives them any right of access to News at Ten? The better they perform and the more power they exert, the more urgent are these subversive thoughts likely to become. Bring the Lords out in the open and the case for reform of the second chamber may easily shift from being a futile academic fancy into a cause backed by public opinion.

That is television's power to change. Yet its power is also used to fortify the status quo. Here it is just as effective, a lot more pervasive, and subject as we learned the other day, to rather less scrutiny of its conduct than that which was given to the placement of the light and selection of camera angles in the House of Lords. In short, it cannot cope with a three-party system. Its processes are all arranged for two parties, and it now appears that nobody can tell the broadcasters how to reflect the new reality.

This was established, as the lights went on in the Lords, in a court case brought by Dr David Owen and the SDP. They think they get a raw deal on television. They did a survey of the output of BBC news and ITN: which showed that the government got 70 per cent of political airtime, Labour 25 per cent and the Alliance five per cent. They compared these figures with the parties' percentages of the vote at the election: 43, 28, 25. This they said, showed that the BBC and IBA were producing unbalanced news.

The case was extremely radical and extremely important in current affairs programmes like The World At

break and the political system and reject the supremacy of parliamentary seats over national votes. It was brought not against the BBC and IBA directly, but against the Broadcasting Complaints Commission, which was set up three years ago to provide remedies for people aggrieved by particular programmes. And the Divisional Court judges threw it out.

They said the Commission had the right, according to its statute, to decline to hear any complaint for virtually any reason it chose. They added that the BBC was not the place for a full-dress hearing of the case for importing proportional representation principles into a part of public life. Understandably so. The BBC is a tiny little body quite unsuitable for such a grand design.

All the same, the outcome is unsatisfactory. It leaves things in a mess, and says there is no public forum in which to clear it up. For, dangerously radical though the case was, it went to the heart of politics, perhaps in this day and age, the single most decisive electoral question of all. How, week in and week out, shall the broadcasters depict, in their language and their choice of speakers and their selection of news, the nature of politics in Britain today? As a country divided three roughly equal ways? Or as a parliament divided two ways, with a handful of also-rans on the fringe?

AT ONE LEVEL, I think the SDP are quite mistaken. They assume that what is put out is largely at the broadcasters' discretion, and they conclude that as a matter of policy this discretion is operated against them and in favour of the Labour party.

My observation, as an irregular hired hand on BBC radio, is different. The overwhelming priority — absolute in news, almost decisive in current affairs — programmes like The World At

One and, I guess, Newsnight — is not political affiliation but news value: an elusive concept, no doubt, but one as well as the other by politicians as by journalists.

What BBC producers want above all is a good "item." Has Joe Soap done something amazing? Has Judith Blaggs got anything new to say? Will they say it well? This is the main concern of the House of Commons. Having few people there, and no power, the Alliance has little news to offer. If news has something to do with change, the Alliance's main contribution comes from the shifting sands of its own members.

The Alliance is also hopelessly short of people who will make good "items." There aren't enough of them to fill the gaps. Understandably so. The Alliance is an item much more promising than anyone else that others tend not to get invited. This is sometimes silly. Mr Jenkins may be forgotten even during a sterling crisis. There is also a circularity about their predicament which is a bit pitiful: they don't get on TV because they aren't well-known and they aren't well-known because they don't get on TV.

Thus the Alliance is not the victim of a special malignity perpetrated by television. Its treatment is in part the product of actual political power which no amount of proportional sophistry can transform into a legitimate grievance. Their own figures show it. The gap between the Tories and Labour is almost as striking as that between Labour and Alliance. The Tories get 45 per cent more airtime because the government is always news.

Yet, that said, it cannot be the end of the argument. Other layers of consciousness among the broadcasters need to be exposed. We are talking after all about a monopoly of broadcasting power shared between two statutory

bodies who accept only the most limited duty of public accountability. Strip away the skins and some important characteristics emerge.

One is that within a region dominated by news values and also by producers who run their own shows, "quota-reasoning" is built as deeply into the culture as the two-party thinking which inspired it. The Commons representation is, taking one month with another, the prime internal yardstick of whether the BBC is being "fair." The instinct for fairness is one of the great glories of the Commons, and has proved itself time and again, not least in the miners' strike. But there's no doubt that the fall of MPs' appearances, which grossly under-represent the Alliance's popularity, is the main "proof" that balance is being preserved.

The broadcasters' second tendency is towards a pathological aversion to criticism. The BBC and some ITV companies have often stood up magnificently to political onslaughts. Last winter's great Gummer tirade against Panorama's account of Tory racism has been completely seen off. Also, the broadcasters naturally take comfort from the regularity with which they are attacked from every side, not just one.

Nonetheless, they will go a long way to forestall criticism if they can. Proof of balance between Labour and Tories has been a fire-proof way of fending off the parties' wrath. Sticking to party quotas is certainly the easiest practice to follow, causing the least upheaval and fewest recriminations until the Alliance produces its own pressure in the form of its court action.

In an age of political upheaval, however, is this quite enough? One problem is the reluctance of the broadcasters to expose their policies to view. What I've described comes from my own observa-

tion. In a grand and rather reckless manner, the late Lord Howard, then chairman of the BBC, wrote to the Alliance of the Thirmer, telling them their first complaint, telling them to get lost, denying the existence of any legal obligation to be balanced, and asserting only that parliamentary representation was the basis of the BBC's news. At the election, the BBC won a court action in Belfast against Sinn Féin, in the course of which the judge said it had no obligation to be fair. When pressed, the BBC now shelters rather jubilantly behind this.

Even though the Complaints Commission is useless, there's a strong case for supplanting broadcasters not to judges in their own courts. At the moment, the BBC now shelters rather jubilantly behind this.

Rather like employers who intend to be fair to women and think they are being fair, broadcasters may believe their own fairness is beyond reproach. Yet in both cases, when the evidence shows a gross inequality of outcome, it is time to look at the policy behind the intentions.

The point is not to limit editorial freedom, least of all by court order. It is to get the policies described, admitted and exposed to open debate, enabling the broadcasters to consider rather less defensively than they now do whether, on grounds of good journalism and political impartiality alike, they shouldn't rewrite the guidelines. It will be a great pity if the SDP has to sue the BBC to get this done.



On the train going home I recalled my notes and licked them into shape.

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The Arts Department runs a major Art Gallery Service (including the Graves, Mappin and Runkin Galleries, the latter due to be opened in May, 1985), the Philharmonic Concerts, the Armitage Cinema, grant-aided a whole range of arts activities within the City (including the Crucible Theatre) and a lively outreach and community arts programme.

The City Council are looking for a candidate with considerable art gallery experience, proven management ability, a wide interest in the arts in general and a knowledge of arts administration.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER, TOWN HALL, SHEFFIELD S1 2BB. TEL: 0742-734078. CLOSING DATE 22nd FEBRUARY.

### City of Sheffield

An Equal Opportunity Employer

## BUILDING

### SUB-EDITOR

An experienced sub-editor is wanted to join the award-winning editorial team at *Building* magazine. Candidates should have at least two years' experience in newspapers or magazines and be able to demonstrate flair with hard news copy, an ability to make technical material easy to read, as well as speed and accuracy.

*Building* is a high quality A4 colour magazine published weekly from pleasant offices off Fleet Street. It has a 21,000 paid-for circulation to professional designers and managers in the construction industry.

Salary, depending on ability and experience, plus generous fringe benefits.

Apply in writing to: Editor, *Building*, 1 Pemberton Row, London EC4P 4HL.

### DISPLAY AD SALES PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

We are looking for a young enthusiastic person with two years selling experience, possible in trade and technical press, who wants to move up market to this highly successful monthly magazine.

Personnel Management is the leader in its field with offices in central London. Salary £8,000 plus commission plus car.

If you're interested phone Ad Manager Michael Wright 01-724 1773

### REPORTER / JOURNALIST

With straightforward University background preferred, for non-technical or journal based at North Chesham, Surrey by agreement. The chosen candidate will be responsible for writing a series of articles on subjects national supplied by the editor and the appointment will be confirmed, subject to their successful completion.

An opportunity to take over the Editorship will also be available. Write to: The Editor, Fuel Oil News, 4 King Street, Kingston, Surrey.

### ITALY

Four young people required, 17-23, for back-to-back language course sales work. No experience necessary, full training given. Must be prepared to work hard. Contracts six months. Apply with c.v. photo and telephone number to: Mr. O'Driscoll, International Spring College, North Shore Lane, Broad, Peterfield, Hampshire.

Apply with full cv and cuttings, to: Margaret Hewson, Editor, Futures World, 16 Lower Marsh, London SE1 7JL. Tel: 01-523 8525.

### GARDENING SUBS

If you really know your gardening and can explain it in simple, everyday language, and if you've had editing experience in magazines or a similar area - you're just what we're looking for.

Freelance in the first instance. Please write, with CV, to: Alexander Appointments, 6 Crane Grove, London N7.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMODITY FUTURES

*Futures World* is looking for an experienced journalist to join this small team. This is a responsible job on a weekly magazine, and knowledge of the financial and commodity markets is essential.

Apply with full cv and cuttings, to: Margaret Hewson, Editor, Futures World, 16 Lower Marsh, London SE1 7JL. Tel: 01-523 8525.

### TV PRODUCTION TEAM

Bandung Productions is assembling a production team to produce a new series for Channel 4. The programmes will have a multicultural theme, so personal experience of issues relating to Britain's immigrant communities will be extremely helpful. Sharp intelligence, energy and a keen political awareness supported by past work will be of utmost importance. We require:

### RESEARCHERS ★ PROGRAMME ORGANISER

Two researchers will be required for whom a background in journalism or TV would be useful but not essential.

The Programme Organiser will have a very strong administrative background and preferably some experience of TV production.

Experienced TV Directors and P.A.'s are also invited to apply. All salaries as per ACTT conditions.

Send written applications with C.V. (enclosing SAE) by 15/2 to: Bandung Productions, 24 Scale Street, London W1.

### STEVENAGE BOROUGH COUNCIL THEATRE OFFICER

(Marketing & Publicity)  
Scale 4/5: £5,384 p.a. (inc. £1,016 p.a. inclusive Council super. gratuity, car, house facilities)

With specific responsibility for publicity and preparation of programmes, brochures etc. duties also involve assisting the Arts Administrator in routine organisation and programming of the Gordon Gray Theatre. Applicants should have experience and preferably relevant qualifications in theatre management/publicity.

Application form and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Stevenage Borough Council, Daneshill House, Daneshill, Stevenage, Herts. Telephone: Stevenage 526777, extension 222. Closing Date: 02/03/85.

### MEDICAL PUBLISHING

Experienced Editor required for interesting work on journals and illustrated monographs.

Write or phone: C.M.L. Ltd, 32-34, Casselburgh Street, London NW1 3ND. Tel: 01-367 3408.

### SALES PROFESSIONALS

Expanding marketing services company requires enthusiastic sales people to sell video advertising and direct marketing services at top management/director level. Genuine earnings potential £10,000 p.a.

Contact: Julian Taylor On 01-622 6886

### JOURNALISTS

A well-established newsletter offering a weekly analysis of economic and political news from the Middle East is looking for a staff writer. The position will offer some opportunity for travel to the region.

Preference will be given to journalists with not less than three years' experience, who have any or all of the following:

\* First-hand reporting / writing experience of the Middle East.  
\* Knowledge of Arabic, French or other relevant languages.  
\* Good understanding of the politics and economics of the area.  
\* Specialist knowledge of oil, banking or contracting.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and sample of their work, as soon as possible, to the following:

The Editor, *Architectural Record & Mirror*, Fortnum Court, 284 Archibald Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

### TWO FREELANCE TECHNICAL AUTHORS

required to carry out research, compilation and editing of trade reference annuals.

Knowledge of transportation or insurance an advantage. Apply in writing to: Michael Steel, Glasgow Publications PLC, PO Box 130, Northampton, NN6 4TZ.

### FREE FORM ENVIRONMENTAL ARTS WORKER

Free form is looking for experienced artists with a background in environmental art to work on a full-time basis. The work is exciting and challenging. Apply to: Free Form, 20 Baker Lane, London SE1 3AG. Tel: 01-406 4122. Closing date: February 28.

## MGP MARY GLASGOW PUBLICATIONS LTD.

### EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

If you are...

-A capable organiser who can cope with about twenty routine editorial assistant tasks at once (e.g. typing, manuscripts, photo-copying, correspondence, research, general administration etc.).

-Good with people and can deal diplomatically with several editors who will all bombard you with work.

-Good at languages and able to cope with texts in both English and French (and by some means Spanish and German too).

...you must be the person we're looking for.

Write with full c.v. and details of two referees to: Angela McCarthy, Personnel Manager, Mary Glasgow Publications Ltd., 140 Kensington Church Street, London, W8 4BL.

Salary on NUJ House Scale £5,145-£7,351 (currently under review).

## amnesty international

seeks

### EDITOR

(One year fixed-term contract)

to edit its publications, including reports and briefings and the monthly 8-page *Amnesty International Newsletter*, which has a world-wide circulation and is translated into 12 languages.

Candidates should have several years' journalistic experience and be able to see publications through all stages of production.

Candidates should be willing to work on new technology in accordance with the appropriate in-house agreement.

Salary £9,975.20 per annum (index-linked). Closing date for completed application forms: 15th February, 1985.

For further details and application form, please contact the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DL. Tel: 01-533 1771 ext 5147, Telex 28503.

## WRITERS

ITEM Ltd. devises and produces a wide range of communications/learning materials for an impressive range of blue chip companies. We need someone who can take a business problem, devise a workable answer and then produce, through a network of freelancers, a finished solution that will get results for our customers. You need a good grasp of what really goes on in industry and commerce, the ability to write clear English and the know-how to be deeply involved in a project which might be print, audio or video based.

If you think you have something to offer and that you would fit into a young team, write and tell us what you can do. Write to: Mike Long, ITEM Ltd, Centre House Windmill Road, FULMER, Bucks, SL2 6HD.

## CREAT

### NEWS PRODUCE

Radio Humber-side

Have the talent and

to work on news

production in one of the

best of the world's largest

news organisations. For 3919

ASSISTANT DUB

Glasgow

For 153

work in the Glasgow Film

production sound effects and

editing process, to assist the

assistant editor who also inv

personnel to complete and

source available in the du

experience in the production

used in television pro

visual and

knowledge of music desir

BE

PUBLIC

DESIGNER

Central London

As a result of a recent

publications, who are respon

for the design of the





# NEWS PRODUCER

Radio Humberside  
Hull  
£9,348 - £12,660  
Plus allowance of £916 p.a.

Do you have the talent and experience to join Humberside's number one station? Radio Humberside is looking for a producer to work on news and current affairs programmes reflecting life in one of the busiest news areas in the country. You need journalistic experience at sub-editor or reporter level, a good microphone voice and current driving licence. (Ref. 3919/GU)

# ASSISTANT DUBBING MIXER

Glasgow  
£7,867 - £9,761  
Plus 15% irregular hour working allowance

To work in the Glasgow Film/PSC Unit on a wide range of programmes from news to drama. To select, prepare and introduce sound effects and music required during the dubbing process, to assist the dubbing mixer in all aspects of dubbing and on occasions, to perform simple dubs. Some transfer suite work also involved. The ability to operate gramms, tape carriage and sepmag machines accurately and quickly; to generate and edit sound effects from resources available in the dubbing theatre; professional experience of the principles and practices of sound techniques used in television programme making; a retentive memory and good visual and aural co-ordination essential. A knowledge of music desirable. (Ref. 5252/GU)



# DESIGNER

Central London  
£8,565 - £10,378

As a result of a re-organisation and expansion, General Publications, who are responsible for a wide range of books, including *River Journeys*, *Yes Minister* and *Shock of the Day*, seek a Designer to fill a new post. A BA in Graphic Design or equivalent, four years proven experience in the typographical design of complex books and in the commissioning of photographs are essential, as is the ability to work on several projects at varying stages of development, meeting tight deadlines. (Ref. 6309/GU)

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. and enclose s.a.e.):  
BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer

# ASSISTANT TELEVISION MUSIC LIBRARIAN

Music & Arts  
West London  
£8,729 - £10,582

To be responsible to Television Music Librarian for the overall day-to-day running of the Library and to deputise for the Librarian. The stock covers all types of music from pop to serious. Candidates must have a musical knowledge to degree level; the ability to play one or more instruments; sound knowledge of the theory and history of both popular and serious music, of the capabilities of musical instruments past and present and of methods of notating their music; and knowledge of Musical Publishers and music copyright. Applicants will need to demonstrate an ability to control a staff of musicians of varying temperaments. Knowledge of computers, particularly as applied to libraries, together with a professional library qualification desirable. (Ref. 6216/GU)

For further information telephone David Jackson, 01-576 7040.

Completed application forms must be received by Thursday, February 14th.

# TEMPORARY ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

Film & Videotape Library

Brentford  
£7,530 p.a.

The work involves the research and supply of information and material from the BBC's unique resources of film and videotape, mainly for use in the production of television output together with the cataloguing and classification of such material, to ensure efficient retrieval using both manual and computer based systems. Professional library qualifications, or substantial professional library experience, an informed interest in all aspects of current affairs, a knowledge of television output and familiarity with non-book materials essential. It is expected that contracts will be for not less than six months, and successful candidates would be considered for any permanent vacancies which arise. (Ref. 6269/GU)

Relocation expenses considered for permanent posts.

# Wallcoverings Designer

Lancaster

Internationally renowned for quality, innovative design and striking use of colour, Harro Coated Products is one of the UK's leading wallcoverings manufacturers producing brand leading ranges for world markets.



Increasing demand has created the need for an additional Designer to join a small talented team researching customer requirements and producing the resulting artwork and colourways to satisfy customer needs. The job also includes editing of wallcoverings and other commercial products and requires occasional UK and overseas travel.

The job will provide a stimulating and rewarding challenge to a creative Designer with at least 10 years' commercial experience - ideally involving wallcoverings. Knowledge of production methods - particularly photography, design and screen printing - would be helpful and the ability to work unsupervised is essential.

Your flair for colour and design will be rewarded with a salary reflecting your experience and a full range of benefits including relocation assistance where appropriate to the pleasant, historic city of Lancaster.

Please send full CV to Arthur Reynolds, Personnel Manager, Harro Coated Products Ltd., Lane Mills, Lancaster LA1 5QW

Applications invited from both men and women

Professional & Executive Recruitment

# MUSEUM OF LONDON PRESS & PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE PRESS & PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Applications for this post are invited from candidates with at least 3 years' experience of similar work, preferably in a museum or art gallery. A degree (BA or MA) preferably in history, and/or a qualification in arts administration is essential.

Salary: £9,711 - £11,842 p.a. inc. (under review).

# TYPIST/CLERICAL ASSISTANT

Applications for this post are invited from candidates with good typing and clerical skills. A good telephone manner, tact, flexibility and efficiency are essential.

Salary: £5,247 - £5,844 p.a. inc. (under review).

For further details and application form please write, enclosing an a.e., to: The Personnel Officer, MUSEUM OF LONDON, London Wall, London EC2Y 6HN.

Completed applications to be returned by 22nd February.

# STS

is looking for a

# CONFERENCE ORGANISER

to handle all aspects of conference organisation including budgeting, advertising, venue selection, catering, liaising with organising committees and speakers, documentation, etc.

The successful applicant will be a competent administrator with conference experience and an open, confident personality. Although systems are computerised and there are support staff, the ability to type would be an advantage.

SALARY c.£9,400 p.a.

Application Form and Job Specification from

The Personnel Officer, Surveys Holdings Limited, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD. Telephone 01-222 7000 ext. 213



Surveys Holdings Limited

# THE LABOUR PARTY

require a

# PRESS OFFICER

We need a journalist with working experience in newspapers or in a press office to join the team at Head Office which promotes the Party in all aspects of press relations. The successful applicant will be expected to provide ideas for interviews, features and other material to both papers and politicians, as well as fulfilling the information needs of journalists.

The salary scale is £10,420 - £12,080 p.a. (inclusive of £1,235 London Weighting). The successful applicant will be a member of the Labour Party and will be required to join the NUJ if not already in membership. Knowledge and experience of the Labour movement will be an advantage.

Application forms are obtainable from: The Administrative and Personnel Officer, The Labour Party, 150 Watford Road, London, SE17 1UT (tel: 01-703 1064) and should be returned by Friday, 15 February, 1985. Shortlisted candidates will be interviewed during week beginning 25 February, 1985. The Labour Party is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

# THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS SUB-EDITOR - Natural History

required to work in the society's busy Publications Department. Work includes subbing magazines, books and other printed material, proof-reading and some writing. The successful candidate will have experience in publishing or journalism and a thorough knowledge of birds and natural history.

Salary range £5,406-£7,875 (subject to review) with placement according to experience.

For further particulars and application form send see to Personnel, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds.



Post Office Engineering Union

# PUBLICITY ASSISTANT

A vacancy has arisen for the post of Official Assistant (Publicity) in the P.O.E.U. The successful candidate will be a professionally qualified journalist (NUJ) and must have the qualifications and experience to undertake a wide range of journalistic and publicity work.

The salary scale is £14,687 minimum plus outer London weighting of £285 p.a. rising by three increments to a maximum of £15,386 (plus outer London weighting). There is a contributory superannuation scheme in operation and normal retirement age is 60.

For further details and an application form please write to the General Secretary, Post Office Engineering Union, Graystone House, 150 Brunswick Road, London W5 1AW.

Closing date for applications will be first post on Friday March 1, 1985. Applications will be treated in confidence.

# GREATER LONDON ARTS FUNDING GUIDELINES 1985/86

Funding guidelines, deadline dates and application forms for 1985/86 funding are now available. They contain information on GLA's art-form panel policies and give details of application procedures.

Find out if you are eligible for funding from GLA for an art-form project by sending an A4 stamped addressed envelope, stating which art-form interests you, to:

GREATER LONDON ARTS  
25-31 Tavistock Place  
London WC1

# SHAC THE LONDON HOUSING AID CENTRE PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER

SHAC is a charity which provides assistance to homeless and badly housed Londoners and which undertakes research and training on housing problems. We publish a range of advice guides and research reports. Sales of these have expanded rapidly in recent years and are now running at over 50,000 publications a year. We are now recruiting a person to continue to develop and expand our sales through mail orders and retail outlets and promote SHAC through press and other publicity work.

Experience in the following will be an advantage.

\* Promotional or marketing work particularly through mail orders.

\* Contacts with the media, editing copy.

\* Dealing with printers and designers.

Relevant experience may have been gained in publishing, journalism or marketing.

The post is self servicing and applicants should be able to type. Salary £2,908. 31 days holiday p.a.

Closing date for applications is Monday 11th February.

Write or phone for an application form to: Janice Newman, SHAC, 189a Old Brompton Road, London SW5 6AR. (01-373 7341)



# Assistant to Public Relations Manager

An assistant is required to work in Laura Ashley's busy Public Relations department based at the U.K. Retail Head Office in Maidenhead. He/she will work very closely with the Public Relations Manager covering all aspects of P.R. work, including advertising, local and national promotional events, shop openings and collection launches.

The successful applicant will be in their 20's, have P.R. or related experience with basic secretarial skills, and will be able to work well under pressure.

Salary and benefits are attractive. If you wish to be considered please apply in writing to Laura Macleod, Public Relations Manager, Laura Ashley Ltd., Braywick House, Windsor Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1DW.

# PRODUCT MANAGER

Blackwell Scientific Publications has a vacancy for a key member of its Marketing Department to handle all aspects of the sale and promotion of the substantial lists from two major U.S. medical publishers.

This is a responsible position requiring enthusiasm, methodical organisation and sales orientated approach to the job. The successful candidate will probably have some experience already in marketing with an STM publishers.

The position is located in the company's attractive head office in Oxford and offers a salary in the region of £8,000. Applications, together with c.v., should be sent to Andrew Bax, Blackwell Scientific Publications Limited, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0EL. (Tel 0865 249591).

# Assistant Promotions Officer - Arts and Entertainment

£7,191-£8,712 (pay award pending)

required for the Promotions Unit of the department. The Assistant Promotions Officer - Arts and Entertainment, is responsible for organising and promoting events throughout the Borough of Luton at the department's facilities and various other venues. The candidate will require good organisational ability, communication skills and an awareness of the role of voluntary organisations in the provision of arts and entertainment.

Ideally the candidate will have experience of operating within an arts centre and will be able to advise on the development of arts facilities within the town.

A qualification in arts management would be desirable.

Generous relocation allowances are payable in appropriate cases and temporary housing accommodation may be available if required.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 28th February, 1985, may be obtained from the Personnel Division, Town Hall, Luton LU1 2BQ. Tel. Luton 31291 ext 2521.

LUTON BOROUGH

# OPERA NORTHERN IRELAND LTD

# ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

Opera Northern Ireland Ltd., a new company, funded by the Arts Council of Northern Ireland, seeks an Artistic Director with relevant experience in the field of opera, to be responsible for the planning and execution of programmes agreed with the Board of Directors. This is a part-time post and the successful candidate will not necessarily be resident in Northern Ireland but will be expected to familiarise him/herself with the local musical scene to which end he/she will be expected to spend an appropriate amount of time in the area. The initial period of engagement will be three years and remuneration will be in the form of a fee, plus agreed expenses.

Applications in writing, including a comprehensive c.v. and the names and addresses of two referees, should be made to:

The Chairman,  
OPERA NORTHERN IRELAND LTD,  
181a Stranmillis Road, Belfast, BT9 5DU.

Closing date: 18th February, 1985.

Further details can be obtained from Opera Northern Ireland Ltd., telephone 0232 669241.

# IMPRESSIONS GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

17 Colliergate, York. YO1 2BN

# EDUCATION OFFICER

Due to the success of recent workshops, the gallery wishes to appoint a part-time Education Officer, 3 1/2 days per week. This will involve teaching courses at various levels, initiating an outreach programme, and overall responsibility for the workshop at Impressions.

One year contract from April 1, 1985.

Application forms from the Director.

To be returned by February 14.

Interviews to be held on March 4.

# COURSES

# The City University

# Diploma Course in Arts Administration

A one-year, full-time postgraduate course run with the support of the Arts Council of Great Britain. It is intended for those who already have some working experience. The major areas of study are finance, marketing, law, policy and the management of human and physical resources. Two terms are spent in the University with one term spent on a secondment to a working arts organisation.

Further details and application forms are available from:

The Department of Arts Policy and Management,  
The City University, Level 12, Frobisher Crescent, Barbican,  
Stik Street, London EC2Y 8BB

Please Enclose a.s.e. (12"x9")

# EDUCATION GUARDIAN

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

TUESDAYS IN

THE GUARDIAN

# DRAMA

Easter & Summer Courses

Oxford Drama Programmes

8 Castle Mill House,  
Juxon Street, Oxford.  
Tel: (0865) 511020.

# ORACLE

is looking for a

# RESEARCHER/JOURNALIST

With a daily audience of over 1 million, ORACLE Kids has made its name as one of ORACLE's most inventive sections. Ian Denyer, the journalist responsible, is leaving to take a post with Yorkshire Television and we are looking for someone who can take over - as soon as possible.

The successful applicant will have to be able to work on all aspects of ORACLE's features output, to manage the routine but vital aspects of ORACLE's output (such as travel news) which needs a keen eye for detail.

We are looking for someone with the enthusiasm and resource to help develop ORACLE - someone who can cope with the need to change and improve rather than maintain.

The post would suit someone with press or radio experience/training, who is used to producing fast/concise copy and can type.

Researchers work a regular shift pattern including weekends and are paid at the appropriate ACTT rate.

Send a written application, including a cv, to:

David Klein

Editor

ORACLE

Marshall Street

London W1V 1LL

Tel 01-434 3121

Closing date: Wednesday, 6th February, 1985.

# SENIOR EDITOR

Central London

Churchill Livingstone, the Medical Division of the Longman group, is seeking a Senior Editor for their London based office. The successful applicant would be directly responsible to the Publishing Manager and involved in all editorial and administrative activities associated with commissioning and managing rapidly expanding lists. This would include liaison with authors and advisers as well as personnel in Design, Production and Promotion Departments.

Applicants must have some work experience in the area of publishing. Flexibility and the ability to work under great pressure in an extremely busy office would be equally important. This post offers an exceptional opportunity to someone with ambition to gain experience of all aspects of this dynamic area of publishing.

The Company offers excellent working conditions which include 24 days annual holiday, in addition to statutory days, contributory superannuation and excellent training schemes.

Salary will be commensurate with the responsibilities of the post and will reflect the experience and qualifications of the person appointed.

Further details of the vacancy together with application form from: THE PERSONNEL MANAGER, THE LONGMAN GROUP, ROBERT STEVENSON HOUSE, 15 BAKERS' PLACE, EDINBURGH EH1 3AF. Telephone: 01-555 5434

Churchill Livingstone

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAUX

This Association currently has the following vacancy:

# PART-TIME ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (BASED LONDON)

circa £5,500 pa

required to join our very busy press office which promotes the work of the CAB services at a national and local level.

The Administrative Assistant will provide administrative support to two Press Officers and a Broadcasting Adviser. The work will include establishing and maintaining administrative systems, proof reading of copy and monitoring budgets.

The ideal candidate will have proven administrative skills and experience; the ability to type accurately and communicate effectively. The ability to work under pressure and as part of a team is essential.

This post will be for 26 hours a week, generous leave, Luncheon Vouchers, contributory pension scheme.

For job description and application form please WRITE on a postcard to:

Personnel Department, NACAB, 115-125 Pentonville Road, LONDON N1 9LZ.

Closing date: 18th February, 1985.

All applicants considered on basis of suitability for post regardless of sex, race, marital status or disability.

# THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS

Birmingham City Centre

# ASSISTANT EDITORS

RoSPA, the National Safety Organisation, invites applications from suitably qualified journalists (MFJ) to fill the following two posts each to assist in the production of leading monthly journals: 'Care on the Road' Journal (Ref: C08)

Occupational Safety & Health Journal (Ref: OSH)

Duties will include subbing, rewriting, editing, proofing and researching for news items and feature articles; proof reading and general administration.

Candidates should be educated to GCE 'A' level, including English and should possess a NCTJ Certificate or have at least two years working experience on a local newspaper or magazine. Good subbing and production skills and ability to type is essential.

A commensurate salary of up to £5,400 p.a. is envisaged a.e. Terms and conditions of service are in keeping with modern practice including generous holiday and sick pay schemes and a contributory pension scheme with free life cover.

Please write giving full personal details and C.V. quoting relevant job reference, to: Personnel Manager, The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Cannon House, The Priory Queensway, Birmingham B4 6BS, within 10 days of publication.

# Graduate Trainees

We are currently working with several publishing companies who are keen to recruit and train exceptional young people as Sales Executives.

If you have well-developed communication skills, self-motivation and the confidence to generate business contacts at very senior levels, then we should like to hear from you.

In return they can offer you excellent sales training, a marvellous career opportunity and a salary in your first year of about £8,000.

To discuss these opportunities further please call Judy Adams or Lesley Ball on 01-625 7262.

# BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATOR

For European subsidiary of major American Architectural Management company.

Suit a dynamic, positive, self-starter with good telephone manner. The person will be involved in a variety of tasks from assisting with preparing proposals and presentation work to maintaining B.D. files. Previous Marketing/Journalistic experience and a European language a definite advantage.

Salary circa £9,000.

Interested? Telephone Heather Cornish, on 01-631 4710 or send CV to Henry Europe Ltd., 48 Russell Square, London WC1B 4JP.



## University of London Goldsmiths' College

School of Art and Design

### Lecturer in Television/Video

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Television/Video in the Department of Communications which is available as soon as possible.

The successful applicant will be in charge of the TV section within the Department, and will be responsible for teaching students at both undergraduate and postgraduate level.

Candidates should have practical experience of working in TV. Prior teaching experience is not necessary.

The salary will be on the scale £8,586 x 12 increments to £14,165 p.a. inclusive of London Allowance.

Write for further details to the Senior Assistant Registrar (Personnel), University of London Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London SE14 6NW. Closing date for receipt of completed applications 15th February, 1985.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

has an immediate vacancy for an

### ASSISTANT TO THE OPERA PRESS OFFICER

This post requires a working knowledge of music and opera, together with good accurate typing skills and sufficient experience to organise a busy office. Normal office hours plus some evening and weekend work. Salary by negotiation.

Applications in writing with cv and phone number to: Personnel Manager, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2, by first post on Friday, 8th February.

## YOUTH ORGANISERS

Would you enjoy the challenge of fund-raising for a really worthwhile cause?

We are looking for people of graduate calibre aged about 21-30, ideally with some work experience, who are self-motivated, and have communication and organising skills.

The 'Youth Campaign' department of the international charity HELP THE AGED runs a highly successful programme in schools throughout the country, working to help the elderly in the UK and the Third World.

Our nationwide team of Youth Organisers work in schools in their own area, presenting a full educational fund-raising programme, stimulating interest and awareness of the plight of the needy aged world-wide, and organising a variety of sponsored activities - quizzes, discos, swims etc. to involve young people.

The work offers very considerable job satisfaction and calls for an energetic and mature approach. There is progressive salary, car or car allowance. A full clear, current driving licence is essential. Current vacancies are mainly in the South East but we welcome applications from anywhere in the UK.

Please phone 01-608 0228 (24 hour answering) for a job description and an application form. Alternatively, if further details are required, please call 01-253 5502. Closing date for completed application forms 11 February. Please quote reference YC/G/88. Help the Aged, Personnel Department, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE.

Help the Aged

## FILM & TV PRODUCTION COMPANY NEEDS

### EIGHT SALES MANAGERS

Large UK sales operation. High commission. Experience in advertising sales. Own transport necessary. Please send cv to Trefoil Productions, Pinewood Studios, Her, Bucks; or for an informal chat Tel (0753) 651700 ext 762.

## LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

### AUDIO VISUAL TECHNICIAN

£3,781-£5,339 Scale 6 (Ref G161)

We are looking for someone to be responsible for developing Audio Visual resources for the Interchange Treatment Section of Social Services, 25 Folly Avenue, H8 8TL. The resources include black and white and colour photography and printing, tape-recording, and graphics equipment.

You will have a thorough knowledge of Audio Visual equipment and its general maintenance and experience of running a department. You should have a commitment to work with young people of multi-cultural backgrounds, an ability to work with them individually or in small groups, a willingness to work one or two evenings per week and a commitment to involving other staff in the use of these resources.

You will be responsible for all Audio Visual equipment and for obtaining new equipment and should preferably be able to drive. There are no formal qualifications needed, but enthusiasm and an ability to take initiatives are essential.

Our work with young people requires considerable involvement with the black community and the Borough is committed to a practice of equal opportunities. We would therefore welcome applications from candidates from minority ethnic communities.

Shortlisting of candidates will be carried out only on the basis of information contained in the written applications for this post.

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## EDITOR

### MEAT INDUSTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Editor of Meat Industry, the monthly magazine for the managers of Britain's £8 billion meat industry.

The Editor's role is to take charge of the day to day running of the magazine from commissioning stage to final production.

He/she will work directly under the Editor in Chief of the Meat Trades Journal / Meat Industry group.

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Experience in the meat trade is desirable but not essential. Salary circa £13,900 per annum.

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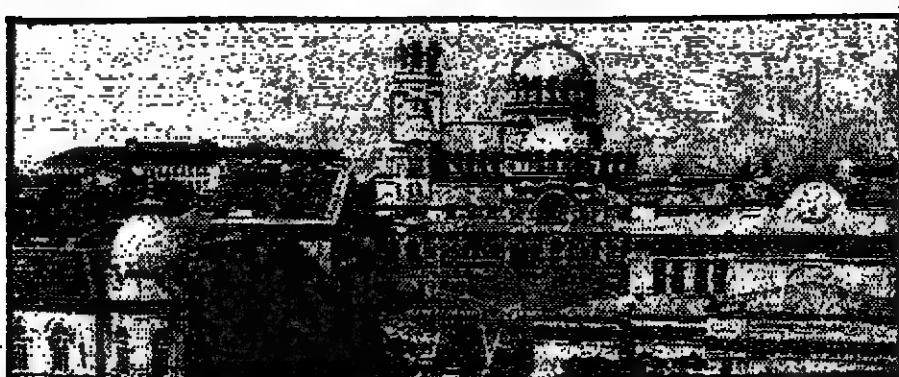
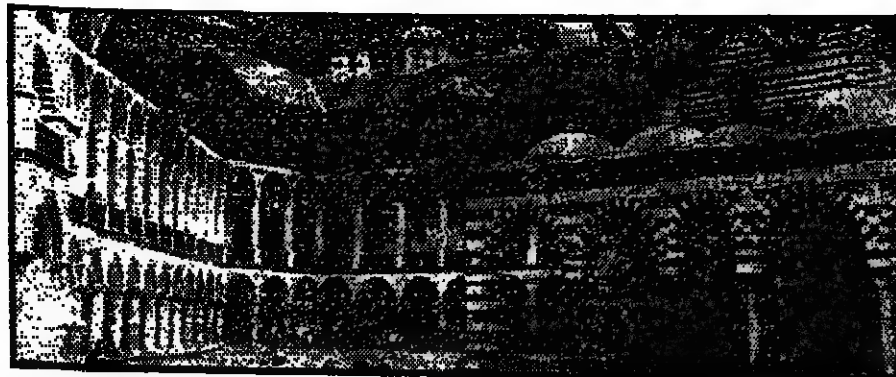
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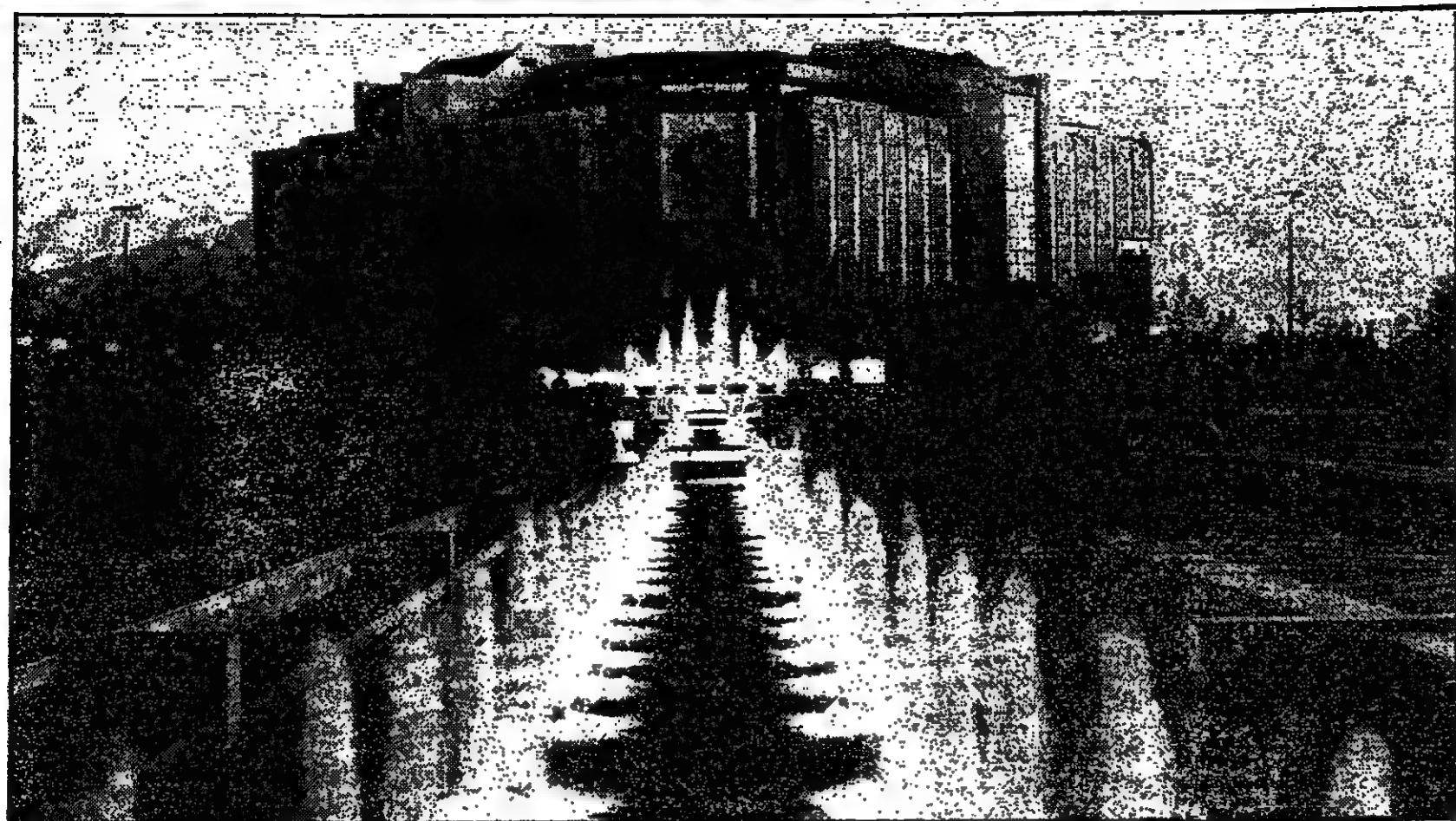
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set up their own nation-wide initiative network, with start-up grants for new enterprises. The EEC has joined the movement, with





Above, left to right: the Rila Monastery; Sofia; and Staro Zagora



The National Palace of Culture, Sofia

**Hella Pick introduces a special report on Bulgaria in the context of next month's visit there by Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the British Week in Sofia**

It is as if the Bulgarian leadership has looked carefully around the Socialist camp and is developing a model that even the Soviet leadership has come to admire and perhaps even emulate.

## Stealing the show with a transformation scene

THE HOPEFUL outcome of the Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva earlier this month has been widely interpreted in Eastern Europe as an encouragement to the smaller Communist block countries to intensify their own dialogue with the West. But Bulgaria had arranged to host Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, on February 9 and 10, following it up with a "British Week" in Sofia, well in advance of any signals from the Kremlin.

The country's leader, President Zhivkov, is not a man who seeks the international limelight, even though he has for some years been beavering away to promote a nuclear free zone in the Balkans, and in the process improved Bulgaria's relations with some of its Balkan neighbours, especially Greece. He must also be planning to reactivate his visit to Bonn, called off hurriedly last year, probably in consultation with Mr Erich Honecker, the East German

leader, who has also postponed a visit to the Federal Republic.

In other words, there is little doubt that Bulgaria, while remaining a close ally of the Soviet Union, has gained in self-assurance and prosperity, and feels ready to develop a more active foreign policy. Cognoscenti of the East European landscape are virtually unanimous that the country is undergoing a gradual, but remarkable transformation. It is moving cautiously along the path of economic reform. It is rejuvenating its political establishment, refreshing its ideological backdrop, and generating steadily rising living standards.

There is little general awareness of this in the West, and not much in Eastern Europe. More usually, Hungary is singled out as a country of adventurous economic reform; East Germany as the prototype of an advanced industrial performer,

while Romania is summed up as the one block country with an independent, even rebellious foreign policy.

Bulgaria is more often typecast as a classical Balkan country, treading in murky waters of international intrigue and ready to do the Kremlin's dirty work. Bulgarian officials always deny that the country's minorities, the Macedonians, the Turks and the Gypsies are being forcibly assimilated; or that those who resist suffer from discrimination or punishment. At almost every level, the people resent the perception of their country as an exporter of poison-tipped umbrellas, and as the instigator of the assassination plot against the Pope.

But in the final analysis, whatever truth or falsehood there is in any of the allegations against Bulgaria, a visitor with a reasonably open mind, is bound to be impressed by the country's achievements.

At the end of the last war,

Bulgaria and Albania were probably the poorest and most backward countries in Europe. But, unlike Albania, Bulgaria possessed a sizeable intelligentsia, some educated in the West, others in Moscow, many of whom were socialist or Communist and opted to remain. Those who survived the Stalinist purges of the early post-war period, have helped to generate the dynamics of Todor Zhivkov's long period of leadership.

Zhivkov himself was a product of the de-Stalinisation process, which Bulgaria undertook in tandem with Khrushchev's Soviet Union. He won the Communist Party leadership in 1954 when he was only 43. For many years Zhivkov seemed content to manage Bulgaria as a mirror image of the Soviet model of the Communist state. In return, Bulgaria was rewarded with cheap oil and other raw materials from the Soviet Union, and avoiding the presence of Soviet army garrisons.

But in the 1970s, East-West détente led to a marked revival of national consciousness, and an awareness of the country's cultural past as well as its future potential. Unobtrusively, Zhivkov moved to modernise the economy and rejuvenate the leadership. He was helped and encouraged by his much-travelled daughter Ludmila. She became Bulgaria's cultural ambassador, but died before she could see the full results of her ideas and influence.

Bulgaria is a fertile country. Food has become a major export, and it now has well-managed agro-industrial complexes that are seen as a model for other Socialist countries. A key reason why they are so successful is that every Bulgarian — peasant, industrial worker or intellectual — is allowed to have a private plot, where they can grow anything they wish — flowers, or fruit, or vegetables, even chickens or pigs. They can also dispose of the

produce, as they wish — keep it for their own use, sell it to the State farms, or sell it to the small private markets that have mushroomed throughout the country. This right to sell in the free market, has proved a psychological flip, generating greater productivity on state-owned farms, and increasing agricultural output to an extent where much of the country's ample meat, milk and vegetable supplies now come from the small private plots.

Signs of prosperity are to be seen everywhere in the countryside with many new houses in the villages, and young people resisting the temptation to move to the bigger cities — which in turn have become transformed.

At the same time, without incurring the heavy hard currency debt burden which weighs down other East European economies, the Zhivkov leadership has succeeded in achieving steady growth in its industrial sector.

Bulgarians, unlike Hungarians, do not talk of economic "reform", but they are developing their own "new economic mechanism". It is not directed towards the establishment of a free market economy, and so far at least, the Party leadership generally sees it as vital to retain central control over macro-economic policy.

Within these parameters, there is considerable decentralisation, greater autonomy, and a certain freedom from political control for individual enterprises. The establishment of smaller businesses is now actively encouraged. Uneconomic units are threatened with closure, while worker participation is also being fostered. In addition there is an inevitable trend towards market-determined pricing, away from state subsidies.

Bulgaria is a small country. Its planners believe it has the potential to become the "Silicon Valley" of the Communist block, and they are actively

encouraging the establishment of high technology industries. Since they recognise the need for western technology, they are carefully shopping for investment partners.

Inevitably, there is party political resistance to some of the changes that are being introduced. President Zhivkov's answer has been to act with determination in promoting younger men to senior posts, but he obviously wants them to act with circumspection. The Bulgarian leader, while encouraging innovation, appears determined to avoid ideological upheaval, or pressure for political liberalisation.

It is as if the Bulgarian leadership has looked carefully round the Socialist camp, learning from the successes — and failures — of its friends, and is developing a model that even the Soviet leadership has come to admire, and perhaps even emulate.

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## A commercial break in Sofia

**THE BRITISH WEEK**  
**Michael Simmons**

THE equivalent of at least a platoon of British politicians, diplomats, businessmen and journalists will descend on Bulgaria in the week beginning February 10. As has become the norm under the Thatcher Government, a formal visit from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will be quickly followed by some high-powered sales talk from company representatives anxious to establish, or consolidate, whatever foothold they may have in one of Comecon's more successful economies.

The chief vehicle for this exercise, with backing from the British Overseas Trade Board, will be the London Chamber of Commerce, which has been beavering away in Sofia since the early 1960s. The chairman of the Chamber's Bulgarian Committee —

probably the only committee of its kind in Britain — is the tireless Leopold Friedman, a much-travelled "renaissance" type of businessman (if ever there was one) who clearly enjoys the graft of selling in one of the world's most difficult markets.

His counterpart in London is Mr Morris Asa, congenial for pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, there will be an hour on hygiene for process waters and another on developments in soft drinks packaging.

The pitfalls of translating just such minutiae, and the small print of these minutiae, into comprehensible Bulgarian is presumably just one of a number of not inconsiderable obstacles on the road to clinching successful contracts. When legal ramifications and the currency complexities have also to be dealt with, it might seem that any amount of midnight oil is not enough to stop a hair of two from turning grey. But then,

there have been rumours that Bulgarian rose water — or was it Bulgarian wine? — does wonders in places that others cannot reach.

The London Chamber works through its counterpart in Sofia, which will be arranging, as it has arranged in previous missions since 1976, both the talks and the contacts between appropriate buyers and sellers. Ostensibly, Bulgarian businessmen are being encouraged to foster their own dialogues with Western exporters; in fact, a great deal of the "rising" is still done from the centre.

At the last British Week in Bulgaria, held in 1982, seventeen British companies gave a total of 25 papers, in one of Sofia's best appointed hotels. They were heard by a total attendance of some 1,400. Now that the international trade recession is on the ebb, the expectation is that interest this time will probably be even higher.

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The engineering services are done in co-operation with the biggest Bulgarian research institutes and design organisations.

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# BULGARIA

## The new model of careful housekeeping

THE ECONOMY  
Hella Pick

BULGARIA is just as concerned as the Soviet Union's other major trading partners to have a Comecon, the Communist bloc's organisation for economic cooperation, adapt itself to changing circumstances in the international economic climate.

But Bulgaria can afford to be more relaxed than several other members of the organisation. Its economy is not shackled by crippling hard currency debts, during the last four years it has been able to repay almost half its debt, and now owes less than \$2,000 million, an achievement no other Comecon country has been able to match.

Neither has its economy been held back by shortages of energy or other raw materials. The Soviet Union has always treated Bulgaria as a special partner, selling crude oil for many years at favourable rates, and in quantities considerably in excess of Bulgaria's needs. This has enabled the country to export refined oil to hard currency markets, mainly in the Third World. It is one of the reasons why Bulgaria has been able to reduce its hard currency deficit.

It also earns much hard currency with its international road haulage undertaking, one of the largest in Europe.

The country is a major agricultural exporter. In return for Soviet oil and raw materials, it has been able to provide a steady supply of fruit and vegetables and processed foods to the Soviet Union. This, together with industrial exports means that more than three quarters of its trade is with Comecon countries. The Soviet Union alone accounts for more than half the country's trade.

Bulgaria's planners now contend that these close trade links with Comecon, far from being a handicap, have helped to ensure the economy's steady growth. Paradoxically, because Bulgaria is so far less dependent on trade with the West than the other East European countries, it is now able to shop more carefully for the Western technology, which they need to achieve their goal of becoming a new silicon valley.

Growth figures for 1984 are not yet available, but it looks



The flower market in Sofia, Bulgaria

as if Bulgaria has been able to maintain an annual growth of GNP around the 3-4 per cent mark. It means that at last year's Comecon summit, Bulgaria could afford to be one of the more relaxed participants. Now, as Moscow has urged greater Comecon integration, and more specialisation, it is making a strong case for developing its electronics industry, including telecommunications, and high technology machinery and instruments.

On the other hand, it may have been less successful in

winning Moscow's support for a radical restructuring of the price system for Comecon trade. The summit agreed to the principle of a far-reaching review, but little progress appears to have been achieved. There is no doubt that Bulgaria would like to be paid more roubles for its exports to the Soviet Union, and the Russians, seeking to reduce the cost of subsidising their Socialist friends, are trying to establish more realistic prices for the goods they sell to Comecon countries.

Mystery surrounds the prices actually used for Comecon trade calculations. The fall in world prices for crude oil may mean that this year, Bulgaria is already paying more for Soviet oil than it would pay for oil imported from the Middle East. But the Bulgarian economy should be able to absorb the additional cost easily enough, as long as the Soviet Union continues to offer enough crude to allow Bulgaria to process the surplus into a hard currency earner.

The Soviet Union has a considerable interest in assuring the healthy development of the Bulgarian economy. The new economic mechanism in Bulgaria is something of a pilot scheme for possible economic change in the Soviet Union. Less radical than Hungary's economic reforms, they are far more attractive to the Russians because of the great care that is being taken to avoid ideological tension. The Bulgarians are careful to preserve essential elements of centralism, perhaps in deference to the Kremlin as much as to their own party faithfuls.

But none of this prevents the Bulgarians from looking to the West to help achieve the transformation of the country into a modern socialist state.



The beach at Primorsk

## Warm welcome for diversions from Spain

TOURISM  
Michael Simmons

TOURISM in Bulgaria is one of the country's most carefully cosseted industries. It has to be, for it is now one of its top half-dozen hard currency earners.

Figures may vary — between London and Sofia — but it seems to be accepted that while the influx of visitors from other East European countries is around 1.5 million a year, the number from the West is now approaching half that number. Their pounds, marks, francs and dollars are clearly vital in an economy which is persistently hunting for sophisticated technology.

The latest statistical reference book for Bulgaria, recently published (in English) in Sofia, gives the number of visitors from Britain as just under 50,000 in 1983, a 7 per cent fall on the year before, though well up on the total for 1980. If Mr Ognian Avgarski, British director of the National Tourist Office, has his way, however, the number of British holiday-makers this year will reach between 80,000 and

85,000 and around 100,000 three years from now.

To say he is optimistic is meaningless. Most Bulgarians tend to be optimists. More probably, he uses a different statistical base.

But even Mr Avgarski would doubtless agree that Bulgaria's aim over the years has unambiguously been to capture the cheaper "Spanish" end of the tourism market, especially from Western Europe. If there have been recent attempts to go further "up market," it is a sign that some abroad research has been done and that the authorities have their arguments for developing more sophisticated accommodation, all the year round,

charging more sophisticated prices.

Purpose-built holiday centres on the Black Sea coast have undoubtedly attractions, but can be rather limited places, geographically and in other senses. Currency bonuses, which most holiday-makers are entitled to, and the voucher system, which opens the door to eating at any Balkan tourist establishment, are inadequate compensation if one is nevertheless tied to one place.

More satisfying is the notion of getting about to see more of the country and its people, perhaps by hiring a car. Public transport is cheap, but has its limitations. Self-

drive in a dependable vehicle offers more scope, and if the vehicle is not dependable, the mechanics workshop of the average State farm can easily be prevailed upon to carry out, in an atmosphere of great excitement and curiosity, the necessary repairs.

For winter holidaymakers, the Bulgarians are now trying very hard to develop a ski centre industry. The tourist office in London has produced an elaborate glossy brochure, and is expecting well over a quarter of this year's visitors (on its own figures) to come from Britain. Most of the ski resorts are only a short distance from Sofia — itself a pleasant city, with much open space, and

interesting history, and some interesting buildings.

Mr Avgarski — Ogi to his friends — can also produce a redoubtable 78-year-old Briton called Robert Knight who has been skiing "all over Europe" for 60 years, and who now purrs that "you just can't beat" the mountain resort of Borovetz. His enthusiasm might also stem, apparently, from the night-clubs, the discos, or the (peculiarly Bulgarian) "folklore evenings," Mr Knight also says: "I like the way of life."

Further details from the Bulgarian Tourist Office, 19 Princes Street, London W1; Balkan Holidays, 19 Conduit Street, W1; Thomson Holidays or Global Holidays.

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TRADE RELATIONS  
Petko Kasserov

ECONOMIC relations between Bulgaria and Britain, right up to the Second World War, were limited. During the post-war period, however, cooperation between the two countries started to develop, even though rather hesitantly. The first substantial formal move to regulate economic relations between the two occurred in 1965 with the signing of a bilateral trade agreement.

Exchanges developed rapidly especially after 1970, when the first long-term agreement was signed. At present, trade relations between the two countries are promoted according to the special accord on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, signed in 1974, and on the basis of this the Bulgarian/UK Joint Commission has met twelve times.

Britain has ranged between fourth and sixth place in Bulgaria's list of trading partners in industrialised Western Europe. On Bulgarian calculations, the annual exchange of goods between the two countries over the last three full years (1981-1983) for which figures are available, has ranged between \$220 million and \$235 million. The best year was 1981 — \$235 million, of which purchases from Britain came to \$184.3 million. Over the same period, Bulgarian exports to Britain have fluctuated between \$110 million and \$140 million. In other words, the imbalance in Britain's favour has persisted for a number of years and has undoubtedly had a restraining effect on the expansion of exchanges.

Bulgaria has a wide variety of goods available for export to Britain, from ferrous metals and furniture, through

wines, jams and white cheese, to typewriters, electric and motor trucks, and toys. British sales have consisted mainly of investment goods (about 24 per cent), raw materials and others — about 65 per cent, as well as agricultural goods and products of food-processing industry — about 11 per cent.

This means Bulgaria's exports to Britain are far behind its manufacturing and export capabilities. In this connection, the competent British authorities could be much more flexible towards Bulgarian products. The EEC's so called "anti-dumping procedures" and the limits on the transfer of technology, as well as the constantly swelling list of goods banned for export to socialist countries, are becoming a serious barrier to the normal flow of trade between countries.

The elimination of these obstacles and the further development of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Britain is of mutual interest. Bulgaria would like to develop machine-building, the food, wine and tobacco industry, including the relevant equipment production and the chemical and biotechnology industries. It would also like to see the further establishment of small and middle-sized enterprises, and open the way to possibilities for cooperation between Bulgarian economic corporations and foreign trade organisations and British companies.

There are also large possibilities for cooperation in the field of electronics and telecommunications, agricultural chemicals, dyes, pharmaceutical products and pure chemicals, petrochemical oils, and in the modernisation of meat processing.

Petko Kasserov is a member of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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## ROY HARRY finds out where the motor industry is heading in the wake of the Japanese

**petteive imbalance that had been set up.**

"The speed with which this imbalance was resolved depended on how fast those who had made the breakthrough were willing to take their first practice to the rest of the world, on how fast those who had some distance to catch up actually pushed through the necessary painful changes and upon the extent to which the government policies facilitated or hindered this inevitable process."

According to Mr Jones, the first of these transformations came from the American producers from around 1910 when Henry Ford moved from custom-building cars to mass customer buying.

The second transformation was led by the Europeans after World War Two. Because of natural differences, each country had developed different work tasks into monotonous repetition. General Motors followed and the effect was to reduce the productivity of workers with these two companies dominating the world automobile industry throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

The European response was to erect trade barriers, with the US producers in turn retaliating by building trade barriers. The Europeans in Europe — whose producers then started copying what they had learned from Detroit.

gone its own way so that by the early Sixties they had an extraordinary range of models to offer in foreign markets while the basic US produced car had changed very little. The diversity of the European industry, far from being the weakness that "those who worried about the "American challenge"

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**Honda Civic hatchback 1342cc**

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# SPORTS GUARDIAN

## JOHN PLAYER CUP THIRD ROUND

David Frost — Leicester 43, Bristol 4

### Leicester and Underwood a delight

#### RUGBY UNION

LEICESTER'S DISCIPLINE, daring, and ingenuity on Saturday were a delight. Their Home John Player Cup third round victory over Bristol in their biggest margin over Bristol in 136 matches between the clubs.

Bristol officials said it was the heaviest defeat they had ever suffered from an English club in their whole history of almost 100 years.

Leicester's victory in their cup-winning years under Chalkie White can seldom, it ever, have played better. Right throughout the team, from prop to full-back, there was a confidence, an alertness, and a belief that this was to be their day. The forwards wrestled and smothered the ball from mauls and then tore about the field in eager support. Wheeler even helped himself to three heels against the head, which says something for the scrummaging of Richardson.

Kenny showed courage in overcoming a fumbling start, Cusack was superbly inventive best, and nothing was more reassuring than to see Dodge and Woodward running and passing with the style they used to display five or six years ago.

Underwood, and Williams, revelled in the opportunities and the space provided for them and roamed the field in search of further chances to split the Bristol defence.

Kare, running for more than he used to, played a vital role in many of Leicester's sweeping attacks as well as being in form as a

#### ROUND-UP

### Saracens saved by a gift

ARGUING with the referee can prove a costly business and Saracens, former Cup holders, should really know better. They will not feature among the names in this morning's fourth round draw, Saracens gratefully accepting the opportunity to kick a late and match-winning penalty goal in their tough tie at Southgate on Saturday.

Terry Friend, appropriately named in the circumstances, was the gentleman in charge who came to the assistance of Saracens. With the score locked at 13-13, and Saracens preparing to celebrate victory by virtue of being the visiting side, Malcolm Young was penalised for a deliberate knock-on.

The offence took place well out of kicking range, but Saracens' dissent and a verbal ear-bashing from Colin White resulted in the peaved Friend marching Goshorke back some 20 or so yards. David Gregory stepped up, kicked the goal, and Saracens survived.

Wasse, shored up in the pack by the timely return of the injured Maurice Colclough, took a while taming Rosslyn Park's territory 22-10 at Sudbury. Five tries to two — a couple of them scored by Huw Davies — was a fair measure of Wasse's superiority, but without the injured Nick Stringer, who was the disciplinarian who could prove crucial in later and more demanding rounds.

Watford had the narrow squeak of the afternoon before slipping past a bewildered Bedford by a single point at Goldington Road. The rest ran true to form — Bath, Gloucester, Harlequins and Coventry doing much as they saw fit.

That brings us to the unsung heroes of the round, Little Lichfield side stepping Sideslip 11-4 and Lydney lording it up at Redruth 29-11. A share of the gate at Welford Road would be welcome, but these junior clubs proud, but you can bet your boots that no one else will relish the prospect of being drawn away to Leicester.



ABOVE THE FRAY... Maurice Colclough, Wasse's former England lock, in dominating form against London Welsh

David Davies — Nottingham 15, Northampton 3 Robert Waterhouse — Liverpool 16, London S 13

### Mantell prevails Burns night fades

When the opposition have a back row as voracious as Nottingham's, it makes little sense to run the ball back towards the scrum. Mantell, with a preponderance of pushers, a preponderance of pushers, they started to throw the ball about, but with a carelessness that was culpable and which lost them this tie 15-3.

Greenhalgh missed two relatively easy ones and the best bit of football in the match gave Notts a 12-point lead. Northampton, playing with the wind in the first half, needed a reasonable lead at halftime and let the opposition clear, they also break the hearts of their forwards.

Northampton, with Wood, Pearce, and Cannon outstanding, began in dominant form. By the end Mantell was getting the first touch all the time and the Nottingham scrum which had been going backwards was on top.

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high ball, inadvertently kicked it backwards 15 yards and over his own line. Northampton took the scrum with a big shove, but with Nottingham spreadeagled, Larkin threw the ball miles from anyone and another good chance had gone.

That happened on the stroke of halftime, which arrived with the score at two penalties by Hodgkinson to one by Greenhalgh and the odds were now clearly favouring the home side.

Hodgkinson and Drane duly took the score to 12-3. Greenhalgh missed two relatively easy ones and the best bit of football in the match gave Notts a 12-point lead. Northampton, playing with the wind in the first half, needed a reasonable lead at halftime and let the opposition clear, they also break the hearts of their forwards.

London Scottish headed quickly back south on Saturday for Burns Night without much to celebrate. In a match exciting only for the closeness of scores, their forwards had provided the base for a solid victory squandered by the timidity and ineptitude of their backs.

Liverpool have a reputation for close marking. On this, the first meeting of the two clubs, they let little enough. But, line-outs apart, they had precious little to work with, as the Liverpool forwards were themselves in the loose, where individual Scots made frightening advances, and were often reliant on Jones to counter with teasing grub kicks.

Lack of training showed when the Liverpool forwards, which stacked up far too close for any danger other than dropping the ball. The bitter wind, whirling rather than blowing, didn't help, and as the game progressed, Liverpool's much more adventurous backs began to show.

An exchange of penalties was finally broken by Liverpool when Jeffrey and Unsworth put Tanner clear. Scots' spirit brought an immediate counter with Walters showing real pace on the right wing. From the resulting ruck on the Liverpool line Gordon was credited with scoring.

Now the aggregate stood at 13-13 and Scottish hopes were pinned on the away ruling. But Askeew accepted one of several late penalties awarded against the over-eager Scottish forwards and Liverpool left the field highly relieved.

Ireland's coach, Mick Doyle, confessed yesterday that he knew little about the Scotland team, which stacked up far too close for any danger other than dropping the ball. The bitter wind, whirling rather than blowing, didn't help, and as the game progressed, Liverpool's much more adventurous backs began to show.

An exchange of penalties was finally broken by Liverpool when Jeffrey and Unsworth put Tanner clear. Scots' spirit brought an immediate

#### SOCCER

Ian Ridley

### Botham bowls into town

"IT WENT mad about 10 past two, I don't know why," said the car park attendant in Yeovil on Saturday. He must have been the only person in the town, who didn't know that Ian Botham was making his debut for their Gloucestershire side.

It is a testament to Botham that at a difficult time for him — he faces a court case for possession of cannabis and his position as captain of Somerset is likely to come under review — he can still put on a show. The famous Huish slope was surrounded by 2,099 spectators, about double the average for the visit of Northwich Victoria.

He didn't do badly, as several Northwich players conceded. There were some neat flicks — even a dummy — a couple of powerful shots, and some crunching JFB-style collisions. "Botham using his weight there," said the hospital radio commentator. His home-town crowd quite warmed to him.

He did lack pace though, and not surprisingly ran out of steam, as did his team who fell to a single late goal. The supporter who called for Blv Richards was not quite a barmy as he sounded. Richards did, after all, play for Antigua in the World Cup.

"It's not just a publicity thing," insisted Botham, who takes his football seriously as his black eye illustrated. "I thought I fitted in very well considering I haven't been the players before."

He did add, though, that he thought he had made the right choice when selecting football or cricket as a career.

Botham is on a month's loan from Southampton but that could be extended until the end of the season to Barrow. He is expected to be in the team on March 26. It will do quite a goalkeeping effort from him if Yeovil, managed by the former Bristol City and Manchester City player, Gerry Gow, are to avoid relegation; a non-League team akin to Arsenal going down. Tonight the Ian Botham road show rolls into Maidenhead.

David Irvine — Sale 33, Aspatia 10

### Sale use their weight

Literally, it was a pushover. Three times Aspatia were forced to concede tries as their forwards were smothered back over their own line. Metaphorically, it was a pushover, too, as the soft touch of the Sale forwards suggested in a rousing Cup tie at Brooklands where even Sale acknowledged that their opponents' tries were the best of the day.

Having lost at Wigton in 1879, the last time they were drawn against a club from the far North-west, Sale were determined not to be caught out again. Once bitten, twice shy. Even so, it was a bit of a surprise when Sale's leaders baying to rely so heavily on brute force.

Realistically, there was no way Aspatia could have won their hardly-earned gainst Sale. The team's spirit and determination, fuelled by tackling worth a collective VC enabled them not only to outlast their betters but to match them try for try in the 65th minute.

Midway through the game, with Doggart a flawless supporter at their heels, performed prodigious feats and, when Sale were tempted to spin the ball, Aspatia's midfield eagerly followed their back row's example.

Only when Sale went for a pushover, which they attempted nine times, were the Cumbrians stumped for an answer. It was the simplicity of Aspatia's tries, though, that really made the difference. With little fancy either, just direct running and good support with Tipland and Campbell arriving on cue to make the touch downs.

Sale's best was Kenrick, a No. 8 of outstanding ability, and the line-out jumper Craig. Kenrick claimed two tries and Smith and Tipping the others while Egan dropped a goal and Jennison kicked four conversions and two penalties.

Aspatia's defence, though, was superb. Sale's scrum, which looked like a well-oiled machine, was out of action for much of the game. Sale's scrum, which looked like a well-oiled machine, was out of action for much of the game.

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### Neath in final repeat

Cardiff face Neath in a repeat of last year's Schweppes Welsh Cup final, and the previous year's finalists, Pontypool and Swansea, have been drawn against each other in the quarter-finals of the current competition.

Bridgend have been drawn at home to face Seven Sisters, the only junior club to reach the fourth round for eight years, South Wales Police, who rolled on a dramatic injury-time penalty by their international Blednyu. Bowen, to knock out Newport, triumphed in an immediate replay after a 0-0 draw at the Arms Park. Pontypool on the other hand, have only lost to the Australian touring team at home, and dispensed with Aberavon over three weeks without really exerting themselves.

Aberavon, in brief flashes, have proved that Pontypool are vulnerable to the counter-attack, and Swansea boast considerable running talent behind the scrum. They have, however, baffled everyone by their inability to produce form on the great occasions.

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#### PLUMPTON

- 1 45 Deep Cross
- 2 15 Winter Measure
- 3 15 Ambersaries
- 3 45 Sommelier (nb)
- 4 15 Media Boy

#### DRACING

Chris Hawkins

Out Of The Gloom became the new 8-1 favourite with the Daily Express. Triumph Hurdle after beating the previous market leader.

Wing And A Prayer, by Saturday, he had shown when the pair last met on the flat at York.

### Barton's day of gloom and doom

Richard Dunwoody, already established as a top rider at the age of 21, produced another polished display when bringing West Tip through on the run-in to beat Door Latch by a length and a half in the Holsten Distributors Chase.

West Tip is confirmed by trainer Michael Oliver as an intended runner in the Seagram Grand National, for which Coral's quote him at 33-1. Staying is certainly West Tip's game, but he is likely to be some way out of the proper handicap unless Christopher Mordaunt, the man framing the weights, decides, as he should, to give Burrough Hill a massive burden.

I have read some criticism of this, the man's argument being that it is unfair to overweight this horse just to give others a chance. But surely giving others a chance is what handicapping is all about. Ideally, a handicapper tries to do his job so justly and accurately that all horses run a dead-heat.

Peter Scudamore took a crashing fall on Toirdeabhach in the Lechlade Handicap Chase won by Classified and missed his remaining rides on an afternoon littered by fallers. In the concluding Bibury Novice Handicap Chase only five of the 12 runners managed to get round.

This afternoon's racing at Leicester is in doubt but Plumpton may fare better, in which case Mount Harvard (2.45) looks nap material in the Albion Handicap Chase, where his rivals are not much better than selling class.

Paul Barton, riding Wing And A Prayer for the first time in the absence of regular partner John Francome, managed to get only one fluent jump out of the horse, who persistently got too close to his hurdles. The joy in watching this horse previously had been the way he had been able to stand off his obstacles, enabling him to pick up his stride straightaway on landing.

On Saturday his jumping was no better than a run of the mill novice something which brings home the gulf in ability between a genius like Francome, in the saddle and an honest to goodness pro like Barton.

John O'Neill rode one of his typical never-say-die races on Out Of The Gloom, who was not well placed as he turned down the hill on the run to the second last. But by the final flight he had kicked, cooled and clouted his mount to within a length of the leader and up the hill Out Of The Gloom kept finding more to score emphatically.

This was trainer Reg Hollinshead's third winner from four runners over two days and he believes Out Of The Gloom would have done even better on good ground, although the soft certainly brings the four-year-old's undoubted stamina into play.

John Jenkins was not too dismayed by the defeat of Wing And A Prayer and says this does not affect plans to go for the Schweppes for which Ladbrokes make the colt 10-1 favourite from 8-1, a price which is beginning to approach realism.

Mark Pitman rode his first success since being injured in a car crash last month when bringing home Terryash a ten lengths winner in the Maiden Timber Novice Hurdle. Qualifier. Trainer Jerry Pitman hopes to run Terryash in the final of this series at Liverpool.

Pitman had news of Burrough Hill Lad, who is in "All condition" and will run at Sandown next Saturday in

#### LEICESTER

- 1 30 Shipwright
- 2 00 Deep Impression
- 3 20 Rufus T. Firefly
- 3 00 Last Deal
- 3 30 Midsummer Special
- 4 00 Melakend

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#### LESTER out of luck in US

Lester Pigott disappointed a large American crowd on the first day of a two-day international race at Bay Meadows, near San Francisco, on Saturday, writes Christopher Reed. In the first leg of the international he came third, while he was last but one in the second and ran unplaced in his other two rides of the day.

The British jockey to take the honours in the international event was Tony Ives, who won the first leg on Crest O Ruler, holding off challenges from the United States rider Tom Chapman and the Pigott-favourite, Gallant Freedom.

French champion Yves Saint-Martin won the second leg of the match on Coisa Linda, with the next three places filled by United States jockeys. Pigott put up 2lb overweight here, riding at 8st 5lb. The day ended with the International team and the United States level on 28 points.

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#### SPORT IN BRIEF

ATLETICS — Christopher Herli of West Germany comfortably won the Ferny 10,000 metres international cross-country in County Cork yesterday, finishing in a brisk 31min. 4sec. Boguslav Mamutski, the Pole who came second in the World Championship steeplechase, came second, 24sec behind. Steve Jones of Wales, the world marathon record holder, was third for third place in the other West German, Robert

#### Leicester 'hopeful'

Leicester are hopeful of racing today despite a lunchtime blizzard yesterday which left an inch of snow on the course and necessitates a 7 a.m. inspection today. Clerk-of-the-course Nick Lees said yesterday: "The forecast is that overnight temperatures will fall below four degrees centigrade and will rise to severe degrees in the morning. Therefore the snow is likely to thaw and any further snow turn to rain. I am still reasonably optimistic." Tomorrow's meeting at Sedgfield is in doubt because of frost and snow. They inspect at 1 p.m. this afternoon.

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## SOCCER: FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP TIES

Patrick Barclay  
York 1, Arsenal 0Bottle  
wins  
rattle  
battle

THIS WAS hardly the Cup tie that had everything. Until the 90th minute, in fact, there was little at Bootham Crescent but the nostalgic whirr of a rattle somewhere in a frozen crowd, to conjure memories of York's historic victory over Tottenham in 1955.

Then Keith Houchen rolled home his penalty — and all hell broke loose. The rattle did overtime. So did the players, who tottered excitedly through five minutes stoppage time. Finally the whistle went, leaving Houchen and his mates to swig champagne while their manager, Denis Smith, unfolded stories behind the Third Division club's success.

Everyone wanted to know about Houchen, who cost most of the £19,000 it took to assemble this team, and Smith did not disappoint them. It was the tall, John Work-style swooper from the club's 15th goal of the season, but his first penalty since missing one in the Fourth Division last year. He was re-appointed recently after a colleague, MacPhail, had failed.

Some people, observing the manner of his approach, thought Houchen might suffer York's big chance. "Go on lad," yelled Smith from the bench. "Show your bottle!" Houchen strode forward and, as Laidie dived to his right, rumbled the ball into the other corner, calmly as you please.

Bottle has become a speciality at York since the battle-scarred Smith arrived from Stoke, much of it in the considerable frame of their centre-forward, Walwyn, who played his usual mighty part on Saturday despite having missed training for a fortnight due to Achilles tendon trouble.

"Don't bother to come in for a fitness test" Smith had told him on Friday. "You are playing."

They all played it straight and simple on the hard pitch. The veterans Haslegrave and Sbragha were prominent among the heroes using their experience, though it was impressive to note that character oozed equally from such youngsters as Asbury, in goal, and the persistent Butler, whose chances led to the penalty. This, of course, came when Arsenal thought they had done another Hereford and seemed already to be savouring the prospect of a seven-goal stroll in the replay at Highbury.

To an extent Arsenal in particular had deeply disappointed Williams, who brought their own misfortune, they did not take things seriously enough. When Williams, belatedly recognising the threat of Houchen's runs, began wrestling with him, the York players realised they had to get into the penalty area to present the referee with a reasonable appeal, which was duly given.

There is little else to be said of Arsenal, except that the excellent Williams, who did not deserve to be on a losing side. As TV showed, he was even covering Houchen's run when Williams brought him down. The rest of a £4 million side played their parts to varying degrees, in the continued slow death of a season. As for Nicholas, his replacement by Williams came 79 minutes too late.

**SCORES:**—York: Houchen pen. (90 min), Butler (80), Asbury (85), Ford, Butler, Walwyn, Moore, Pugh, Anderson, Smith, Taylor, O'Leary, Laidie, Roberts, Williams, Warner, Woodcock, Nicholas (110 min).  
Referee: D. Shaw (South).

**CORRAL'S FA CUP GOALS:**—4-1 Liverpool (Liverpool and Sheffield Wed, 12 Watford, 14 Chelsea and Milton Work).

Archibald  
on target

Steve Archibald scored twice to help Barcelona maintain their nine-point lead in Spain by beating Real Betis 4-0 yesterday. The former Spurs striker is now the Spanish League's top scorer with 12 goals.

**SPANISH LEAGUE:**—Atletico Madrid 4, Real Betis 0. Atletico Bilbao 3, Espanol 0. Valencia 3, Real Sociedad 0. Villarreal 1, Espanol 1. Espanol 1, Real Madrid 2.

● Norwich will again be without their suspended leading scorer John Deehan when they play their FA Cup third round replay with Birmingham at Carrow Road tonight. Both sides are likely to be unchanged as they try to resolve a tie that has lasted 51 hours.

● Rangers, who played Saturday's Scottish Cup tie at Morton under protest because of the frost-bound pitch, will decide on Wednesday whether to lodge an official protest. Morton earned a 3-3 draw after twice being two goals behind.

● West Ham's captain Alvin Martin will have an X-ray examination today on the suspected broken nose he suffered during Saturday's 2-1 friendly win at Crystal Palace.

David Lacey—Liverpool 1, Tottenham Hotspur 0

## Rush performs ritual execution

THE SPEED and untiring opportunism of Ian Rush ended the other half of North London's FA Cup ambitions yesterday afternoon when Liverpool defeated Tottenham in an invigorating and often highly exciting fourth-round tie at Anfield. As a bitter wind swept in from the Wirral, Liverpool emerged from one of the season's hardest fought encounters with their Cup chances several degrees warmer.

The day before, on a frozen surface at York, Arsenal had gone out to the last throw of the sort of lottery which is the FA Cup's stock in trade. Yesterday, with Anfield's under-soil heating producing excellent playing conditions after a morning of snow, Spurs lost because while they lacked nothing in determination they were not allowed to create meaningful chances once Liverpool had taken the lead.

Normally the FA Cup is not Liverpool's strongest point. They have won the trophy only twice and have been knocked out by Brighton in each of the last two seasons. At least Earnley have made sure that they do not face a similar threat

from the South Coast this time.

Liverpool showed many of the qualities required for success in sudden-death competitions. After going ahead they usually seemed likely to hold their lead because while the opposition had plenty of possession they were denied the space and time they needed to do anything threatening.

In this respect, while Rush was the match-winner, Nicol and Whelan performed equally important tasks for Liverpool because it was they who stopped Spurs making the most of the talents of Galvin and Chiedozie. Both wingers had moments when they looked as if they were about to turn the game, but their threat was sporadic.

When Tottenham did manage to produce crossed of any quality they found that Hansen's excellence, will complemented in the absence of Lawrenson by Gillespie, consistently disrupted between Falco and Crooks.

Thus Liverpool's ability to contain their opponents and stop them achieving their better rhythms was as crucial to the result as the series of impressive first-

time attacking movements which looked like ending the match as a contest before the interval.

When Nicol, Whelan, Wark, Dalglish and Rush were passing their way precisely through Tottenham's defence it was impossible to believe that even now Liverpool did not nurture lingering hopes of retaining the championship. Of the leading sides in the First Division only Everton have consistently shown such sound teamwork in attack.

But for all their confidence and audacity Liverpool did not achieve a commensurate number of shots or headers to worry Clemence. Either the move fell down before a scoring attempt was made — and Dalglish made — or Tottenham's defence by delaying his shot for a second or two — or else Liverpool wandered naively into Spurs' offside trap. Nevertheless their goal, after 19 minutes, was worthy of the occasion and an example of Rush at his best.

First he intercepted a weak goal kick from Clemence 30 yards out and headed the ball forward. Miller tried in vain to clear it and as Roberts and Nicol

converged, Rush, showing remarkable speed of anticipation even by his standards, followed up to whisk the ball past Roberts on the outside. Clemence spotted the danger and came rushing off his line but the Welshman calmly clipped the ball past him from a narrow angle.

Perryman's desperate slide back into the goalmouth came just too late to keep the ball out. It was Rush's 13th goal in his 19 outings this season.

"The goal was my own fault," said Peter Shreeves, the Tottenham manager. "We lost possession near our own penalty area and paid for it." True enough, but it is hard to think of any player who could have taken the chance with such alacrity as Rush.

As is well known by now Tottenham have not won at Anfield since 1912, and there were times yesterday when they could have been forgiven for believing that they were being forced to re-enact a well-worn ritual. In the 10th minute Perryman, running on to Hoddie's return pass, was bundled over from behind by Whelan but with Tottenham clamouring for a

penalty, the referee waved play on.

Just before half-time Hoddie was forced out of the game after a blow to the kidneys and while his replacement, Mabbutt gave the midfield more urgency, it had obviously lost much inspiration. Spurs finished the game with Miller playing at centre-forward having damaged a hamstring in a desperate tackle on Wark which could put the centre-back out for three weeks. Even so they worried Liverpool with thoughts of a replay at White Hart Lane, where they have already beaten them twice this season, right to the end.

Liverpool thought they had made the match safe when Dalglish raced on to a long ball from Neal and beat Clemence, but the goal was disallowed for a push on Stevens.

**Liverpool:** Grubbelaar; Neal, Kennedy, Gillespie, Nicol, Hansen, Dalglish, Whelan, Chiedozie, Falco, Galvin, Hoddie (Mabbutt, 44 min), Crooks.  
**Tottenham:** K. Radlett (Sheffield).

● Ian Rush said afterwards: "I thought Ray Clemence might beat me to the ball, but he's getting on a bit now."

**Stephen Bierley**  
Grimsby 1, Watford 3

Taylor  
adjusts  
his set

A puzzled Grimsby Town supporter, seeing several big names missing from the Watford line-up, asked before the kick off who was playing. Graham Taylor, Watford's manager, would have answered him at half time: About half.

Both sides had lost Milk Cup quarter-finals within the last 10 days and Watford seemed to be suffering most. Without England's Barnes they looked mundane and Foley's 15th minute goal gave the Mariners buoyancy.

During the break the man from the hospital radio was asked to check his plugs. The patients had missed the first 45 minutes. Taylor must have had the same feelings about his players. Elton John in grey and grey fur coat, had a face to match. After the interval, Grimsby suddenly had a match to face.

Taylor, who spent nearly all of his playing career guarding the left flank at Blundell Park, sent in the wide boys Seagraves and Agnew found themselves bypassed and uncomfortably exposed. Within a minute Blissett, equalised from point blank range — he doesn't miss those: well, not this Saturday.

Grimsby, attacking their favourite, Pontoon End, tried desperately to stick but Watford twisted. Sterling left Seagraves for dead, Blissett provided the perfect cross, and Gilligan resurrected Watford's Cup hopes. Blissett's second and his 18th of the season, made entry into today's velvet bag a certainty.

Bonnyman, Moore, Wilkinson and Lund all created chances, but the ball would not run. David Rogers, Grimsby's manager, now has two months to persuade the talented Wilkinson — 31 goals in less than two seasons — to sign a new contract. Lund, his England Under-21 partner, is still tied, I think, to Coventry, but being gaining a bit more experience with us, but everybody wants everything so fast nowadays.

Grimsby want First Division football, but hardwork feeds confidence to beat them. It may still take some time. Elton John wants his side back at Wembley — this time with more than tears for souvenirs.

No-one could argue with that but Coventry went away feeling that they had done enough to earn a draw.

**SCORES:**—Manchester United: Hughes (20 min), McGrath (70). Coventry: Gibson (10 min), Hughes (60), McGrath (70).  
Manchester United: Pears, Gibson, Althouse, Moore, Hogg, P. McGrath, Bracken, Whitfield, Hughes (60), McGrath, Gibson (10 min), Hughes (60), McGrath (70).  
Referee: G. M. Tyson (Sunderland).



LIGHTNING STRIKE... Rush steers the winner past Clemence.

**Charles Burgess—Everton 2, Doncaster Rovers 0**

Bremner looks  
on bright side

Doncaster Rovers did everything right tactically against the First Division leaders and FA Cup holders at Goodison Park on Saturday, but in the end the better players won. There was no shame in that and 7,000 Rovers supporters gave them as big a cheer at the end as they had in the beginning and throughout. Even the referee added his applause.

The Rovers manager Billy Bremner is no stranger to specific soccer plans and his scheme of man-to-man marking was the Everton front-runners with his Under-21 midfielder player Ian Snodin acting as sweeper against the First Division's leading scorers was a sensible containment. It was only unfortunate that with their leading creator playing so far back and their midfield working hard to prevent Bracewell, Steven and Reid having time on the ball there was not a lot they could do in attack. And Everton's speedy defence gave little away.

Still, as Bremner said afterwards, Rovers' defeat was not that bad when you considered that the likes of Manchester United, Nottingham Forest and

**Jeremy Alexander—Luton 2, Huddersfield 0**

Laws disorder lets  
Luton take verdict

Good drama, keeps its crux to the last minute. Luton got theirs out of the way in the 35th. As Laws, sent off for his second foul in two minutes, disappeared at one end of the field, Donaghy, at the other, met the free-kick and headed Luton into the last 16 of the Cup. Huddersfield, from holding their own, were a goal and a man down.

In terms of punishment fitting crime it was overkill. The first offence was bad, a foul and a half almost, but the second was mainly ill-timed. Then, after the lonely referee to a trickle of boos, Laws suffered the paring earshot of jubilation.

It could have been worse — a torrent of abuse, a thunder-clap of applause — but Luton do not run to such sound-effects at present. Two years ago they pulled an average of nearly 13,500 for League matches. On Saturday, against a rising force of the Second Division in the fourth round of the Cup, they just cleared 8,000. Surely the missing thousands do not wait at Milton Keynes?

Luton are suffering the reaction to narrowly failing to achieve consistency and credibility in the highest ranks. Their style remains, without

**Richard Jago in Tokyo**

## Larsen single-minded

Kirsten Larsen, of Denmark, produced an impressive challenge to the Chinese in the closing stages of the third Pro-Kennex world grand prix tournament in Tokyo at the weekend. Having beaten Li Lingwei, the world champion, 11-7, 11-8 in the semi-final, she lost only narrowly, 7-11, 11-8, in yesterday's final to Wu Jianqiu.

Larsen's success, in a peculiar way, gives food for thought to Helen Frook, British

European champion. Frook beat Larsen to win last week's grand prix event in Taipei but lost in straight games to Wu in Thursday's quarter-final, appearing jaded after a hard programme of singles and doubles.

In contrast, Larsen, 6ft 11in tall with a heart to match her size, seemed as fit and fresh as any player in the event. She has not only given up part-time work but left doubles to concentrate on singles. The decision is apparently paying dividends. Frook, though, is likely to be needed to play doubles in the World Championship.



NO TEETH AND SMILES... Jordan (right) and Wright congratulate Moran after Southampton's second goal.

**Robert Armstrong—Orient 0, Southampton 2**

## Fang gang have Wembley taste

IF ANY striker deserves to be called mean, moody and magnificent, it is surely Joe Jordan whose fanged teeth once adorned advertising hoardings all over the country. The man who has performed with distinction for Scotland, Manchester United, Leeds and a couple of top Italian clubs is now determined to lead Southampton back to Wembley where they won the FA Cup in 1976.

At 33 many strikers have long ceased dreaming of fresh honours. Not so Jordan, whose courage and concentration are precisely the qualities needed to survive in knockout competition. Last season Southampton were ditched in the semi-finals by a late goal from Everton and the memory of that bitter defeat clearly acts as a powerful spur this season.

son, Jordan, who arrived at The Dell last August, is the catalyst of their ambition.

Frank Clark, manager of galling Orient, believes that Southampton are "equipped to go all the way." On a day when the Third Division was upsetting the elite elsewhere, Lawrie McMenemy's disciplined team proved that talented players, an outstanding away record, and the will of success were altogether too great an obstacle for the romantics from the East End.

Orient's most realistic chance of repeating their unexpected triumph over West Bromwich depended on their establishing a dominant rhythm and scoring the first goal. But Clark persisted, with an unusually cautious, swayed system which inhibited the skills of his players.

Silkman and failed to prevent Southampton take a two-goal lead well before the hour.

Perhaps Orient would have achieved more penetration had their third-round match-winner Richard Cadette not been absent with a leg injury. Even so, both the front-runners Jones and Godfrey displayed enough wit and industry to hint at greater reward if they had received a fluent service. In the event Shilton was barely troubled.

In any case McMenemy's decision to use two wingers, Wallace and Lawrence, paid dividends, keeping Orient pegged back on the flanks and offering the Saints extra options in attack. Lawrence, who according to his manager, had "been burning a hole in the bench" since

being resigned from Oxford, proved that the winger's goal remains a potent weapon.

As Clark admitted "we matched Southampton in most aspects but they showed us what First Division finishing is all about." A long throw in from the left by Lawrence found Curtis whose clever flick at the near post was headed home with awesome power by Jordan shortly before half-time. Another header by Moran from a free-kick on the left by Armstrong a few minutes after the interval always looked sufficient to seal Orient's fate.

**SCORES:**—Southampton: Jordan (40 min), Moran (70). Orient: Shilton (40 min), Wilson, Hogg, Cattle, Cunningham, A. Shilton, Brown, Hogg, Hogg (Harrow), Jones, Dannelley, Eastfield, Southamptons: Shilton; Mills, Dennis, Davis, Wallcut, Scott, Lawrence, Morris, Jordan, Armstrong, Wallace.  
Referee: D. Hoag (Oxon).

**David Lacey—Manchester U 2, Coventry C 1**

## Pears keeps Atkinson sweet

After their recent rapid performances in the First Division, Manchester United were entitled to be pleased with the energetic 2-1 victory against Coventry City at Old Trafford on Saturday that put them in the fifth round of the FA Cup. For the most part, however, the game was a scrambling, inconclusive affair the main interest of which lay in the strength of Coventry's recovery after they had conceded two goals in the first half-hour.

By all accounts they played better in the second half than they had done at any time on

their previous visit to United a fortnight earlier, when a goal from Gibson had brought them victory. On Saturday, Gibson scored again but only after seeing a penalty saved by Manchester United's reserve goalkeeper.

Indeed Pears, playing because Bailey had dislocated a finger, took much of the credit for United avoiding a replay or worse. Having hurried himself hard left to push into Gibson's penalty, awarded for hands against Moran late in the first half, he bung himself, Grubbelaar-like, towards the top right-hand angle to stop a thunderbolt of a free-kick from

Kilcline 30 minutes from the end.

After Hughes had headed in clearly from Moses's cross and Paul McGrath sent a low drive inside the left-hand post, United seemed to have done Coventry out of the system. However, they looked vulnerable once Gynn and Adams started to augment the scoring potential of Gibson and Regis with pace and tenacity on the flanks. In fact it was a run by Regis wide on the right which gave Gibson the chance to slide the ball past Pears just before half-time.

With Whiteside looking sluggish the United attack la-

## WEEKEND RESULTS AND TABLES

FA CUP FOURTH ROUND	Score
Barnsley 2, Brighton 1	
Grimsby 1, Watford 3	
Sheff Wed 1, Tottenham 0	
Sheff Wed 1, Tottenham 0	
Sheff Wed 1, Tottenham 0	

SECOND DIVISION	Score
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	

THIRD DIVISION	Score
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	

FOURTH DIVISION	Score
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	

SMITHSON IRISH LEAGUE	Score
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	

GREAT BRITAIN WESTERN LEAGUE	Score
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	

FA VASE	Score
Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	
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Blackburn 2, Bolton 1	

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k's grand prix event in Tai-  
but lost in straight-games  
Wu in Thursday's quarter-















## No sign of deal emerging on price of marker crude

### Head-on clash for ministers in Opec oil talks

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

The revolutionary and conservative states within Opec were last night shaping up for a bitter battle over whether to reduce the price of the organisation's key marker crude.

The marker crude, Arabian Light, is the one against which all other Opec crudes are priced. For contract it now sells at \$29 a barrel, but it has fallen in the spot market to less than \$28.

A cut in the price of Arabian Light would have the blessing of Opec's most important producer, Saudi Arabia, and help to bring the organisation's pricing structure into line with the reality of the market. But Opec's radicals, Iran, Libya and Algeria, would see it as a victory for the West and they accused the Saudis of trying to engineer a price reduction for the sake of the richer and developed nations.

The revolutionaries won an important victory on Saturday when the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Dr. Mansour bin Juma, told reporters that Opec's market monitoring committee, on

which Iran, Libya and Algeria are all represented, would recommend to the full ministerial conference, which begins in Geneva today, that there should be no change in the market.

The divisions about what to do about the marker are reflected in another dispute about how to narrow the difference between the prices of the lightest and heaviest crudes, now \$2.75 a barrel. Changes in refining technique have meant that the oil companies can get virtually the same value in terms of products out of a barrel of the traditionally lower-priced heavy crude as they can from a barrel of the traditionally higher-priced light ones.

The radicals within Opec argue, against the run of the market, that the way to close the gap would be for the producers of heavy crudes to raise their prices rather than for the producers of light ones to lower theirs.

At the last ministerial conference in December the price of heavy crudes was increased by 50 cents and Sheikh Yamani has said that a further increase is out of the question.

## Jenkin to make first rate-cap orders

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin said yesterday that he will go ahead with laying the first of his parliamentary Orders next week to enforce rate-capping without waiting for negotiations to begin with the local authority side.

Over the weekend, Mr Jenkin and Mr David Blunkett, Labour leader of Sheffield, agreed that collective talks would be held on February 4. They will be attended by the leaders of 16 Labour councils on the rate-capping list and nine other Labour authorities which claim that they are being unjustly treated by grant penalties.

The Environment Secretary said yesterday on the Channel 4 programme, *Face the Press*, that the parliamentary timetable obliged him to publish Orders in the middle of next week to give force to rate limits for the four upper tier authorities of Merseyside, South Yorkshire, the GLC and the Inner London Education Authority.

It is understood that Mr Jenkin has it in mind to relax the provisional rate limit which he announced for Ilea before Christmas. He will explain that this is a technical adjustment caused by new information becoming available about the state of Ilea's financial balances.

Mr Jenkin used his television appearance to sow seeds of disunity among the Labour councils. He said that although none of their politicians has come forward to talk about the financial position of their individual councils they had nonetheless provided the DoE with bundles of information "inches thick" in an attempt to get their rate limits revised.

The councils were maintaining yesterday that nothing had breached their united stand of non-compliance with the rates act.

Mr Blunkett appealed to Mr Jenkin to make a point of his undoubted assumptions about council finances which the Government used to calculate the rate limits last month.

If Mr Jenkin goes ahead with his parliamentary Orders this week, he is likely to be faced with legal actions from the four councils involved. Each of them has legal advice and has been told that Mr Jenkin's behaviour would be condemned in the courts as unreasonably hasty.



Pope John Paul, surrounded by security and Vatican officials, on an escalator at the Teresa Carreno Theatre in Caracas yesterday. Doctrinal deviations attacked, page 4

## Concessions wrung from Brittan on franchise bill

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

The long-delayed committee stage of the Government's bill to raise the deposit for parliamentary candidates and extend the vote to British citizens living abroad is to begin in the Commons tomorrow on the understanding that ministers are ready to accept substantial amendments.

Four substantive concessions have been won from Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, by his Labour shadow, Mr Gerald Kaufman, after lengthy negotiations. The existing £150 deposit will now go up to £500, instead of the £1,000 originally proposed, and the threshold below which unsuccessful candidates lose their deposits will stay at the existing 12½ per cent.

Other concessions, to be incorporated in the bill during the committee stage, affect the terms on which votes are to be granted to overseas residents.

Labour critics of the bill had objected that too many people would be entitled to vote who were likely to be tax evaders and others with no right to a vote in British elections.

The Government is understood to have conceded the point to the extent that the period of overseas residence during which expatriates will be entitled to a vote will be reduced from the seven years originally planned to only five years. Applicants will have to sign a document declaring that they do not intend to remain abroad permanently, and must have had a vote before they left Britain.

Another reported concession should make it easier for the elderly and the infirm to obtain postal votes — an area of particular concern in the Conservative Party's professionalism has been much more successful than Labour.

Mr Kaufman seems to have obtained one other concession regarded as important by Labour MPs. For the bill had originally proposed that the time for closing polling stations on election night should revert to 9 p.m. It was extended to 10 p.m. by the last Labour government.

Ministers had argued that very few voters took advantage of the extra hour, whose main effect was to delay the start of counting.

However, Labour MPs remain convinced that the earlier closing time was weighted against their party and Mr Brittan appears to have given way.

## Teachers see new conflict over pay ahead

By Andrew Mearns

Teachers' leaders expect to receive a pay offer in low single figures today which could signal more disruption in schools.

The union side has submitted a 1985 claim for an increase of at least £1,200 for all teachers from April, representing a rise of about 12.5 per cent. The employers are under pressure from the Government to limit rises to 3 per cent.

Today's Burdett Committee negotiations are being viewed with pessimism by some teaching unions.

Last year the teachers, stung into prolonged disruptive action eventually received a 3.1 per cent after arbitration — a settlement which did little to end their discontent.

Mr Philip Merridale, leader of the employers' side, is entering today's talks with more hope than he did last year.

He believes that there is a way around the impasse, through the working party career structure reform where the employers have tabled proposals which would mean improved salaries in return for changes in conditions of service. But those talks have been broken off by the National Union of Teachers.

The NUT is likely to come under pressure today from other unions to reduce its demands. They believe that the talks offer a real chance of progress, and would guarantee the jobs of more than 1,000 teachers who would be needed to handle the extra load caused by the proposed teacher appraisal system and an improved induction scheme for new teachers.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said that he feared that the NUT was following the lead of the Scottish Institute of School Heads, which is staging a series of strikes in support of its claim for an independent pay review.

The NUT said yesterday that it was not rushing into any action.

## Sudan buckling under the strain of refugees

Continued from page one

organised manner. It is one of the many voluntary efforts which have sprung up across the country.

The authorities have been taxed with incompetence and inertia. But foreign relief workers speak highly of the spontaneous generosity of the Sudanese people. "They deserve credit for their hospitality," said a Usaid official. They have taken in the equivalent of what for us would be 12 million people. Do you remember the fuss over 30,000 Cubans coming to Florida?

The crisis, however, is on such a scale that only a concentrated effort by governments and UN agencies can contain it. With a national debt of \$9 billion, Sudan has a decrepit, and deteriorating infrastructure, a single congested port, drastic petrol shortages, and not a paved road. Khartoum is a long-term crisis, with the Ethiopian refugees the principal cause of the former. Here, the various UN agencies, governmental and private relief agencies are now engaged in a frenzy of stop-gap measures — buying up stocks from the local market, diverting ships bound elsewhere, and rushing in shipments of less bulky, specialised foods.

If the US is well to the front in this emergency, it is almost out of sight in the longer-term operation of supplying basic food for the coming year. For all its deep misgivings about a stoutly pro-Western regime, it has embarked on the largest ever aid programme of the kind.

Of the anticipated 1.9 million-ton grain deficit, it has already pledged to supply 748,000 tons, most of it sorghum. "I can get that from Texas to Genoa," said the Chad frontiers for two-thirds of the local price," said the Usaid official. "Our first shipment of 20,000 tons began unloading at Port Sudan on November 19 and reached Aden (the capital of Kordofan) on November 22."

Relief workers speak of the "marvellous job" the Americans have done in speeding the unloading at Port Sudan by two to three times, hiring competent local contractors to deliver the food into outlying regions and, with the help of Oxfam and Save the Children monitors, making sure that it reaches the right people.

The UN and other Western governments lag far behind. So far, the World Food Programme has pledged a mere 25,000 tons of grain and the EEC 75,000 tons at most. The European governments are just too bloody mean and the EEC too bureaucratic," said an Oxfam official. "And the British Farmers' Union, with their 'send a ton to Africa, have contributed more food than Mrs Thatcher."

US officials are privately critical. "We expected to be contributing 33 to 40 per cent of all the aid to Africa," said one. "But in Sudan we are so far contributing at least seven and a half times as much as the rest of the world together."

Relief workers in the field, including those from the agencies directly involved, say that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme could have done much more to deal with the Eritrean and Tigre emergency.

It remains to be seen whether the potential donors, especially Europe, rise to the longer term one.

## Instructor dies in frozen lake

A diving instructor died yesterday after his air supply cut out as he was under the frozen surface of Littleton sailing lake, near Chertsey, Surrey.

Mr George Nicholls, aged 34, of Emlay Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, London, was taken to hospital in Chertsey, where he was found to be dead.

## Detective murdered

By David Hearst

A Scotland Yard detective was murdered at the weekend after he had gone to a country house in Kent with a search warrant. He was Detective Constable John Fordham, aged 45, who was attached to the central squad of the Metropolitan Police.

DC Fordham was murdered when he went to a house in West Kingsdown, near Brands Hatch, on Saturday night. Two men and a woman were being questioned last night at Dartford police station. Police declined to give details of the attack on DC Fordham, but it is believed that he was accompanied by other officers at the time of the attack.

DC Fordham, who lived in Romford, was married, with two sons and a daughter. The deputy assistant commissioner of Metropolitan Police, Mr Brian Worth, said that the murdered detective had received four commendations from the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

## Cameron tributes

Continued from page one

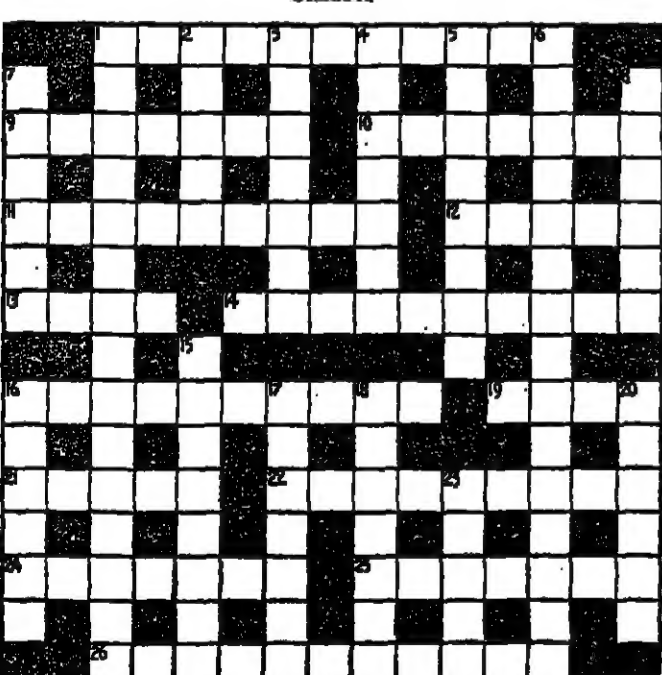
Mr Tom Blustow, Mr Cameron's foreign editor at the News Chronicle and a close friend, recalled how he had offered him a free hand on the paper but at only half the salary the reporter was then earning on the Daily Mirror.

"Jimmie jumped at the chance," he said. "He was the most gifted of journalists — a superb writer and also a marvellous professional, able to get to a place as quickly, if not quicker, than anybody else, write perfect copy and deliver it in a form ready for publication."

The editor of the Guardian, Mr Peter Preston, said: "He was simply an indomitable spirit — so frail sometimes and in such obvious pain, but the words when they came had all the old vigour and passion. He was just a great journalist, and everyone who worked with him will remember him as a man set apart."

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,145

CRISPA



- ACROSS
- View at some distance with this (11).
  - Twist overtaken officer seen around the City (7).
  - Small gates used by certain sportsmen (7).
  - A tart, trio operating a restaurant (9).
  - Value a cereal on the quiet (5).
  - Three people (4).
  - Hot pie taken in by medical orderly (10).
  - Fur needed for the cold in the Orient (10).
  - Grind making many sick (4).
  - Always following a Mohammedan leader — a Mohammedan prince (5).
  - Prudence is an favour of the GIs' convertible (9).
  - Parking soldiers are apt to claim (7).
  - Regards foreign money as an unpleasant sight (7).
  - It's a better system of course (11).

- DOWN
- Making free, as possibly ten fishermen can (15).
  - Figure on a break at the summit (5).
  - A note about the leading goddess (7).
  - Watch those on foot go by water (3-4).
  - These days being in flight can be an exciting adventure (8).
  - Night-route which may be taken at midnight (3, 8, 4).
  - The newspaperman's "Right, love, time's up" (6).
  - There's a bulge here too (2, 4).
  - Mark the engineer — a good man, and that's most uncommon (8).
  - Restricts credit allowed on electricity (6).
  - He doesn't believe in field sports (7).
  - Great ocean-going vessel making a distribution of gifts (7).
  - The character of one's correspondence? (6).
  - Quite small in a way, but very agreeable (5).

Solution tomorrow

## SOLUTION (left) TO PRIZE PUZZLE No. 17,138

Winner of this week's £20 prize is Mrs D. Barnes, of 15 Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Blackpool. Runners-up (£10 book token each) are L. H. Johnston, of Vianara House, Eastmill Road, North Kelsey, of 88 Newminster Road, Newcastle upon Tyne; and Eric C. Waters, of 11 Blackford Road, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands.

## Government hard line

Continued from page one

negotiations. No such letter has been delivered by Mr Scargill, yet talks are due to resume tomorrow.

This apparent contradiction was explained on the grounds that tomorrow's talks are not really talks, but merely talks about talks. "Talks proper" will not take place until the talks about talks come up with an agreed agenda, which will include the thorny question of the closure of uneconomic pits.

This piece of semantics might well have come under heavier attack were it not for the fact that almost all the Government's critics are

now so desperate for a negotiated settlement that they have no intention of saying anything which might undermine a successful outcome.

The argument inside the Government seems likely to continue, at least sotto voce. A central factor is the nature of the message reaching ministers from the conservative party in the country, which seems to be predominantly on the Prime Minister's side.

But the case for a less belligerent approach is also being put forcefully, and not entirely in terms of wet Churchillian magnanimity.

## THE WEATHER

### Sunny intervals

AN AREA of low pressure near northern Scotland will move away east. A westerly air flow will cover the UK.

London: E. bright, SE. Wind S. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m.

South: E. bright, SE. Wind S. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m.

West: E. bright, SE. Wind S. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m.

North: E. bright, SE. Wind S. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m.

East: E. bright, SE. Wind S. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m.

South: E. bright, SE. Wind S. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m. Wind W. to W. at 10 mph. Light showers, mainly after 10 p.m.

### AROUND THE WORLD

LONG-RANGE REPORTS

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
Atlantic	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Indian	22-28	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Pacific	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Arctic	-10 to 0	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Antarctic	-20 to -10	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy

### AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
London	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Manchester	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Birmingham	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Cardiff	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Edinburgh	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy

### ENGLAND AND WALES

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
London	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Manchester	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Birmingham	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Cardiff	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Edinburgh	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy

### SCOTLAND

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
London	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Manchester	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Birmingham	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Cardiff	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Edinburgh	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy

### IRELAND

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
London	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Manchester	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Birmingham	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Cardiff	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Edinburgh	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy

### SATellite PREDICTIONS

The forecast for the next 24 hours, based on the latest satellite observations and the latest forecast from the Met Office.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
London	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Manchester	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Birmingham	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Cardiff	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy
Edinburgh	12-18	10-15	Partly cloudy	Choppy

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